United Nations

E/C.2/2010/2/Add.48

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
14 April 2010

Original: English

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
2010 regular session
26 May-4 June 2010

Quadrennial reports for the period 2005-2008 submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council through the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1996/31

Note by the Secretary-General

Contents

		Page
1.	Learning for a Sustainable Future	2
2.	National Council of Swedish Youth Organisations	5
3.	Therapy Center for Dependent Individuals	7
4.	World Confederation of Productivity Science	11
5.	World LP Gas Association	13
6.	Yemeni Women Union	15

10-28461 (E) 060510

Please recycle

I. Learning for a Sustainable Future

Special, 1997

I. Introduction

Founded in 1991 by a diverse group of youth, educators, business leaders, Government and community members, Learning for a Sustainable Future (LSF) is a non-profit Canadian charitable organization that was created to integrate education for sustainable development into Canada's educational system. The organization advances, through education, the knowledge, skills, perspectives and practices essential to responsible citizenship. Across Canada, the organization's innovative programmes and partnerships are reshaping educational policy, helping teachers broaden their abilities and bringing classrooms into the community.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council major conferences and other United Nations meetings

A team of LSF Board members and members of Education for Sustainable Development Canada participated in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development, held in Bonn, Germany, in 2009. The Board members formed a six-member panel that made a presentation at the United Nations University special event on regional centres of expertise. One of the members represented North America as the co-coordinator of the regional centre of expertise in Saskatchewan.

Regional Centres of Expertise Conference of the Americas 2008: The conference, hosted by the regional centre of expertise of Saskatchewan, took place at the University of Regina in May 2008.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

In May 2009, a meeting was held comprising Education for Sustainable Development Canada and members of the Canadian Commission for UNESCO Executive Committee to debrief on the UNESCO World Conference. Presentations were made by three LSF board members.

C. Activities in line with Millennium Development Goals 2, 3 and 7

LSF is Canada's leading charitable non-profit organization providing support to integrate the concepts and principles of sustainable development into education. The organization does this by working with its partners to modify educational policy, school curriculums, teacher education and lifelong learning across Canada. All of its projects work, in some way, towards the goals of the United Nations Decade of

Education for Sustainable Development, as well as Millennium Development Goals 2, 3 and 7 and, less directly, all of the Goals, since the focus is on achieving sustainable living via education. Learning for a Sustainable Future is playing a key role in support of the United Nations Decade. Together with Environment Canada, Manitoba Education, and the Canadian Commission for UNESCO, LSF is supporting Canada's commitment to the objectives of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe strategy for education for sustainable development and the Vilnius Framework for the implementation of that strategy. This initiative includes the establishment and support for education for sustainable development in Canada, as well as provincial/territorial education for sustainable development working groups and a national council. Learning for a Sustainable Future has spearheaded the creation and support of a series of provincial/territorial education for sustainable development working groups. These groups bring together senior leaders from federal Government regional offices, provincial ministries, faculties of education, school boards, teacher networks and academia, as well as business, community and non-governmental organizations. The purpose of the working groups is to support the regional coordination, development and implementation of education for sustainable development policies, curriculums, resources and teacher education. A pilot working group was established in Manitoba in July 2005 with local partners. In January 2006, six additional provinces/territories were selected to establish such working groups. These included British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Nunavut, Ontario and Saskatchewan. In 2007, Alberta established a working group, while Nunavut had to suspend the activities of its working group, owing to staffing shortages. In 2008, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island were brought onboard to form their working groups. The working groups meet regularly, on average four to six times per year. Over 1,000 stakeholders are engaged directly in working group activities.

ESD Canada: In 2006, LSF, with its partners, established Education for Sustainable Development Canada. That organization brings together a broad range of stakeholders from across Canada to support systemic change towards education for sustainable development within the formal, non-formal and informal educational systems. Made up of representatives from provincial and territorial education for sustainable development working groups, Ministry of Education representatives for jurisdictions that do not yet have Working Groups, and national and international organizations, Education for Sustainable Development Canada addresses cross-cutting issues of education for sustainable development and promotes research, communication and the sharing of best practices.

Actions: (a) engaged over 1,000 stakeholders and leveraged over $3 million to advance education for sustainable development programmes across Canada via education for sustainable development Canada in 2008; (b) reached over 200,000 Canadians through programmes in 2008; (c) created the Resources for Rethinking database (www.r4r.ca), which provides over 500 sustainability resources to teachers. To date, the website has had over 50,000 hits; (d) reached thousands of students through youth forums in two programmes: EcoLeague, an elementary programme (www.ecoleague.ca), and Sustainable Communities, for secondary students; (e) created the Sustainability and Education Academy in 2007 with the Schulich School of Business, the Faculty of Education and the UNESCO Chair in education for sustainable development at York University; (f) supports professional learning networks and delivers professional development workshops to teachers through

school boards, conferences and faculties of education; and (g) in 2008 created Project FLOW (For the Love Of Water), which engages elementary and secondary students in hands-on experiential projects that demonstrate what responsible, active citizenship looks like, preparing them to be stewards of the world's water resources.

Policy work: included supporting the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada, as it identifies education for sustainable development as a priority and creates a framework for collaboration among departments of education, and serving on the working group on environmental education for the Ontario Ministry of Education, which published *Shaping Our Schools, Shaping Our Future*.

Education for Sustainable Development Canada activities: communication strategy developed and a website currently being developed; an Education for Sustainable Development Canada research portal has been established; identification of innovative examples of education for sustainable development, practices, leadership and resources; Education for Sustainable Development Canada sustainability policy implemented.

Provincial/territorial working group activities: Sustainability Education in Nova Scotia for Everyone (SENSE) has launched the "ecological footprint" project and the "school facilities greening" programme in schools across Nova Scotia. SENSE has delivered the "natural step" framework to businesses and communities; the Education Alliance for a Sustainable Ontario, the Ontario Teachers' Federation, the Ontario Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Natural Resources are facilitating the development and delivery of nine (six English, three French) summer camps to provide Ontario teachers with developmental professional learning on biodiversity and other sustainability issues in support of education for sustainable development; the Education Alliance for a Sustainable Ontario biodiversity survey: during the fall of 2007, the Biodiversity Education and Awareness Network subcommittee of the Education Alliance for a Sustainable Ontario surveyed providers of biodiversity education and awareness programmes, materials and activities; the Manitoba education for sustainable development working group is partnering with the St. James-Assiniboia School Division and Green Manitoba to support the development and dissemination of an education sustainable development resource kit that the school division has developed; the New Brunswick working group has developed a green schools web portal for teachers, and is looking into a provincial green school policy.

2. National Council of Swedish Youth Organisations

Special, 2005

I. Introduction

The National Council of Swedish Youth Organisations was founded in 1948 to increase contact between young people in Eastern and Western Europe. Today, the National Council is the organization that cooperates with and represents the interests of youth organizations in Sweden. The organization develops young leaders and youth-led organizations, and aims to improve the conditions of young people in Sweden and around the world.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Many of the challenges faced by youth organizations require cooperation and understanding that cross national and cultural borders. The National Council therefore regards the exchange of experience and joint work with youth organizations worldwide as important tasks; it currently has partnerships with youth organizations in many parts of the world. Partner organizations work in a similar way to the National Council in Sweden. They work under different conditions, but share the same goal: to promote the rights and influence of young people. Democracy and human rights with a focus on young people form a natural starting point in all of the organization's joint work.

III. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Building on the strength within Swedish youth-led organizations and partner organizations worldwide, the National Council actively participated in the work of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Between 2005 and 2008, the National Council participated in the following ECOSOC subsidiary bodies: Commission for Social Development (2007-2008), Commission on the Status of Women (2005) and Commission on Sustainable Development (2005-2008). In these meetings, representatives of the National Council have been actively contributing to the relationship and dialogue between Government delegations and the present youth caucus (or equivalent).

Representatives from the National Council to United Nations bodies and meetings have a clear role in facilitating and coordinating knowledge-sharing and capacity-building on related work among Swedish youth-led organizations. Among the activities the organization hosts every year are a weekend-long global conference, with participants from between 30 and 40 countries discussing, learning and developing ideas on global emerging issues such as security, peace and development.

IV. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

As a part of fulfilling its purpose, the National Council participated in the World Summit on the Information Society in 2005. Since 1999, its representatives have attended the United Nations General Assembly as youth delegates, and advised on resolutions and reports regarding the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond. Several of the organization's objectives were reached through the work of ECOSOC and other bodies, among them the highlighting of young people's entrepreneurship and the importance of youth-led organizations as providers of leisure and education for sustainable development.

V. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

In June 2005, the National Council together with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, initiated a project called "Tackling poverty together: the role of young people in poverty reduction strategies". The primary motivation for the project was the recognition that, although large numbers of young people are adversely affected by poverty, youth are seldom identified in poverty reduction strategy papers as a target group requiring specific support, interventions and budget outlays. Over time, the project has created a network of collaboration among youth organizations in eight countries: Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Sweden, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

Through workshops and long-distance communication, the project has established youth-led "tackling poverty together" country teams in each of these countries. This has generated an inspiring amount of cooperation among youth organizations, both within and between countries. It has enabled the exchange of information and ideas to strengthen the ability of youth organizations to engage in discussions and programmes related to combating poverty. At the local level in participating countries, national and regional offices of several United Nations entities have been involved, such as the World Bank and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Related to this activity, the Secretary-General designated as the theme of the 2006 observance of International Youth Day "Tackling poverty together: young people and the eradication of poverty". The project will reach its final stage in 2010.

3. Therapy Center for Dependent Individuals

Special, 2001

I. Introduction

Aims, purposes and main course of action. The Therapy Center for Dependent Individuals is the largest Greek non-profit, non-governmental organization to specialize in drug-addiction treatment, prevention, research and education. It comprises a nationwide network of more than 90 units throughout Greece, which provide their services free of charge to more than 9,000 people annually, including drug users and their families (an increase of 40 per cent compared with its previous quadrennial report). During the first half of the period under consideration, the Center was one of the main implementation bodies of the 2002-2006 national action plan on drugs until its completion. Since then, KETHEA has been the main non-governmental organization to contribute to the formulation of the new national strategy against drugs. It has taken an active part in the two-year public consultation regarding a new national plan, by submitting well-documented proposals, in line with the basic principles of drug dependence treatment outlined by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization (WHO). These include networking and coordination among all treatment services aimed at increasing the availability and accessibility of treatment for drug dependence and at ensuring both a comprehensive multidisciplinary approach and effective referral and continuum of care.

Between 2005 and 2008, the Center expanded significantly its service network, giving priority to regions in the country which continued to lack counselling and drug treatment services. New units were established in nine cities, to cover the needs of northern Greece, central Greece, the north-eastern Aegean islands, the Peloponnese and Crete. At present, the Center counts: (a) 23 counselling centres; (b) 14 counselling support programmes for prisoners; (c) 16 residential and non-residential therapeutic communities; (d) 2 therapeutic communities within prisons; (e) 15 re-entry centres; (f) 21 Family Support Programmes; (g) 2 Reception and re-entry centres for released prisoners; (h) 2 low-threshold programmes and 1 outreach programme; (i) an alcohol and gambling therapeutic programme; (j) an intercultural therapeutic programme for migrants and refugees; (k) 4 transitional schools for members of the therapeutic programmes; and (l) primary prevention, research and professional training departments.

Currently, the Center has 497 employees, most of them working on the "front line" of treatment. In its efforts, the Center receives valuable support from more than 1,000 volunteers.

Furthermore, given the large number of inmates in Greek prisons serving sentences for drug-related offences, special emphasis was placed by the Center on developing addiction treatment within the criminal justice system. The organization pursued a close collaboration with the Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights, through which it achieved the improvement of the legal framework towards the promotion of treatment as an alternative to incarceration, as well as a provision regarding drug dependence treatment while in prison, and follow-up support and social integration after release.

Nine new counselling support programmes were established by the Center within Greek prisons, in addition to the first therapeutic community for male inmates within the Greek penal system. At this stage, the Center provides services for over 1,500 inmates annually.

During the period under consideration, the Center also expanded its range of activities by setting up the first pilot project in Greece addressing Internet addiction disorders in adolescence, and developed culturally sensitive programmes for immigrants and refugees, with the aim of minimizing cultural and language barriers.

The Center also implemented educational and awareness programmes for the general public aimed at (a) disseminating the concept of drug dependence as a multifactorial and multifaceted yet preventable and treatable problem, (b) improving access to services and (c) fighting stigmatization. In addition, the Center ran primary prevention programmes and activities for the general population and for high-risk groups in various locations and settings. Over 5,000 primary and high school students participate annually in the Center's drug prevention and health education programmes and activities.

In 2005, the Center hosted in Crete the 10th European Conference on Rehabilitation and Drug Policy. There were over 500 participants, including representatives of WHO, the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction and leading academic personalities in the field of drug abuse treatment. The proceedings of the conference were published in both Greek and English, and are available upon request. Using its vast experience, the Center launched, during the period under consideration, professional educational programmes for prevention and treatment organizations, both in Greece and in neighbouring countries, such as Cyprus, Turkey, Bulgaria and Hungary.

The Center participated in specialized European Union programmes aimed at fighting discrimination and prejudice against former drug users and improving their reintegration into society and the labour market.

The Center, in cooperation with the World Federation of Therapeutic Communities, of which it is a board member, undertook to create the Federation's information system, an electronic database which provides comprehensive and systematic information about methods and services of therapeutic communities at a global level.

KETHEA is a founding member of the European Network on Addictions.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

KETHEA completed and submitted the non-governmental organization questionnaire on drugs and drug-related problems, which was aimed at collecting data from non-governmental organizations for the review of the 1998-2008 twentieth special session of the General Assembly on countering the world drug

problem. A renewed active participation in the work of ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies is among the future plans of the organization.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

Until 2003, the Center collaborated with the United Nations information centre in Athens for the launching of the International Narcotics Control Board annual report. Since the closure of that information centre, the Center has fully undertaken the launching of the annual report to the Greek media and general public. Each year the report received wide media coverage. A translation in Greek of the full text of the International Narcotics Control Board press kit, along with the original English text, has been produced in a special booklet at the Center's printing unit. The bilingual press kits for the years 2005-2008 were disseminated by the Center to targeted audiences, including all members of the Greek parliament, treatment and prevention agents and the mass media.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 6, Target 1. Through its outreach programme, which aims at minimizing health risks associated with the use of drugs, the Center distributes 2,500 condoms annually and provides information and counselling on how to minimize health risks associated with the use of drugs.

Moreover, the Center's drop-in centre in Athens has organized on a regular basis open education seminars for drug users aimed at the prevention of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases. Over 400 drug users participated in these seminars during the period under consideration. In addition, two booklets, for female drug users and for pregnant drug users, respectively were, published by the Center in 2008. The booklets contain detailed information concerning the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other diseases, as well as information regarding the reduction of additional drug-related risk factors during pregnancy. So far, the booklets have been distributed to more than 1,500 female drug users in Athens.

D. Activities in support of global principles

Each year, the Center's public awareness activities culminate on 26 June, when the Center's units across the country organize open public events on the occasion of the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illegal Trafficking. These events are often held in partnership with other public benefit bodies and the local authorities. Overall, these activities received much attention, with a turnout of several thousand people and wide media coverage. For the occasion, the Center organizes every year a nationwide campaign to spread the message of the International Day in the press. The information material is placed free of charge, through the efforts of the Center, in many local and national newspapers. Distribution rates for the period 2005-2008 are as follows: 700,000 leaflets in 2005, 650,000 in 2006, 950,000 in 2007 and 800,000 in 2008.

On the occasion of World AIDS Day every year, the Center's therapeutic programmes, in cooperation with Hellenic Centre for Infectious Diseases Control and other non-governmental organizations, organize campaigns for the general public in Athens. KETHEA also participated in various national forums concerning drugs and the work of the United Nations, such as the forum organized by the Andreas G. Papandreou Foundation following the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

4. World Confederation of Productivity Science

General, 1997

I. Aims and purposes

The sole purpose of the World Confederation of Productivity Science is to promote peace and prosperity through productivity, making a difference and creating new possibilities which will benefit countries and their peoples all over the world. The dedicated volunteers who lead this organization hold a strong belief in the work that the Confederation achieves. Approximately every two years, the Confederation partners with one or more organizations, usually member organizations, hold a world productivity congress. All congresses have encountered great success and have contributed to enriching the attendees, the host organization and the Confederation with knowledge for enhancing productivity, in addition to leaving a legacy of improved productivity in the host country.

Membership: the Confederation is comprised of network partners, fellows of the World Academy of Productivity Science and the International Advisory Council/Board of Directors. No financial contribution is required to be part of the Confederation. The network has expanded in the past years and is now composed of the following 48 countries: Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Zambia.

The network partners represent the driving force of the Confederation in their respective countries. Their general mandate is to increase the awareness of productivity, support the Confederation's mission and objectives and contribute to the Confederation's activities by promoting the world productivity congresses and world productivity assemblies and by sharing information and expertise with other colleagues.

Fellows of the Academy are individuals who have been recognized by the Confederation for their role in creating and applying the arts and sciences of productivity. The Academy has approximately 350 fellows (500 maximum), who are women and men that the Confederation recognizes as leading contributors to the field of productivity science.

The International Advisory Council/Board of Directors is comprised of advisers from a wide range of countries, under the leadership of the Chair of the Confederation, who are involved in promoting the aims of the Confederation and recruiting new members worldwide. They also respond to questions submitted to them by networking partners, fellows and other individuals or agencies. Their appointments are based on their high skills and competence.

Recent accomplishments: the Confederation held its fourteenth World Productivity Congress in Shenyang, China, in 2006. The Confederation held its fifteenth World Productivity Congress in South Africa in 2008. The discussions held during that

gathering led to the adoption of a declaration on sustained productivity improvement.

II. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or Headquarters

In January 2006, the Executive Director of the United Nations Global Compact spoke to a meeting of the Confederation.

In 2007, Confederation representatives participated in the Global Compact Leaders Summit in Geneva. They have co-authored a report on the summit, which was published in *Industrial Engineer*, a publication of the Institute of Industrial Engineers.

In September 2007, the Confederation's board of directors passed a resolution renewing its commitment to the Global Compact and approved plans to feature corporations affiliated with the Global Compact at the fifteenth World Productivity Congress.

The Confederation continues to affirm its decision to subscribe to the vision of the Global Compact and participate in its mission. The Confederation believes that many of the actions that affiliated organizations are taking in support of the 10 principles of the Global Compact are complementary to enterprise productivity and thus merit the full support and participation of the Confederation.

5. World LP Gas Association

Special, 1989

I. Introduction

Formerly known as the World LP Gas Forum and founded on 19 June 1987 in Dublin to organize an annual conference and exhibition, the World LP Gas Association has evolved to become the authoritative global voice for LP Gas. With 175 members operating in more than 90 countries, the Association has expanded its activities considerably over the last 20 years to include all the activities expected of an effective global trade association. The goal of the Association is to demonstrate the benefits of LP gas and position it as clean energy for a low-carbon world while creating the environment to develop and sustain LP gas markets, identify and stimulate innovation, promote compliance with health, safety and environmental standards and good business practices and drive communication among all stakeholders.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

2003-2008: The LP Gas Rural Energy Challenge, a public private partnership between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Association, was initiated in late 2002 by UNDP's sustainable energy programme and the World LP Gas Association in direct response to appeals made by the World Summit on Sustainable Development to industry and Government to form partnerships to tackle sustainable development objectives of demonstrating that LP Gas was a vital solution for providing clean, modern energy to rural communities in developing nations and, in doing so, helped to create long-term sustainable development in areas and communities that needed it most. The Challenge has focused on growing the successful projects initiated from seven pilot countries (Honduras, Ghana, Morocco, South Africa, Viet Nam, Turkey and China). In addition, efforts were made by the partners to learn from the first years of operation of the Challenge and to use this information to prepare the next phase of the partnership in the coming years.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conferences of the Parties: the Association continued to represent the LP Gas industry at the series of high-level negotiations taking place under the umbrella of the Framework Convention. In December 2008, the Association was present at the Fourteenth Conference of the Parties, in Poznan, Poland, during which the first steps towards replacing the Kyoto Protocol were finally taken. This two-week series of negotiations was a continuation of the work started in Bali, Indonesia, in December 2007 and would culminate in the Fifteenth Conference of the Parties in December 2009 in Copenhagen.

In Poznan, the Association took part in numerous activities designed to carry the message to national representatives and negotiators that LP Gas was an ideal low-carbon fuel that was available around the world immediately and should be considered as part of any national or regional fuel mix. As part of those activities, the Association was an official partner in the Poznan Business Day, which was held

on 9 December and included the participation of numerous key public and private sector representatives. At this event, the audience was reminded that, ultimately, the key to fighting climate change in difficult times would involve looking at all available fuel types and picking the right fuel for the right application.

2007 Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting for the fifteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, New York: the Association participated as part of Business Action for Energy, a coalition led by the International Chamber of Commerce, the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and the World Energy Council as a platform for business input into the Commission on Sustainable Development process.

Third Biennial Partnership for Clean Indoor Air Forum, Bangalore, India, 2007: the Association led a workshop on indoor air pollution and its impact on women and children's health.

Fifteenth meeting of the Commission on Sustainable Development, New York, 2007: the Association participated as part of the Business Action for Energy coalition.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development eleventh Africa Oil and Gas Trade and Finance Conference, Nairobi, 2007: the Association participated as an expert speaker in a number of different sessions and meetings.

Ninth Africa Energy Forum, Hamburg, Germany, 2007: the Association participated as an expert speaker in a number of different sessions and meetings.

Twentieth World LP Gas Forum, October 2007, Cape Town, South Africa: the Association organized a daylong event on how LP gas could fuel development in Africa. Chaired by the Director of the UNDP/United Nations Environment Programme Poverty-Environment Facility, the session looked at issues such as the contribution LP gas could make towards improving the lives of women in Africa, combating the problem of indoor air pollution and replacing many other much more dangerous fuels.

The seventh meeting of the Global Forum on Sustainable Energy, Vienna, 2007: the Association participated as an expert speaker in a number of different sessions and meetings.

UNEP Global Business and Industry Dialogue, Paris, 2008: the Association participated as a sponsor and a workshop delegate during this two-day meeting that focused on improving dialogue with the private sector.

6. Yemeni Women Union

Special, 2005

I. Introduction

The Yemeni Women Union is a national organization. It is the first organization to deal with women's issues. Its main concern is the development of Yemeni women and their leadership abilities in order to become active members in the development process.

The Union is one of the most important organizations that deal with women's affairs and issues. It aims to guide women towards development, progress and democracy.

The Union is the main umbrella for the thematic work group of the civil society organizations that work with the Government in implementing and monitoring the poverty reduction developmental plans and strategies and also participate in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The Union was able to create relationships with Government, civil society, the private sector and local and international donors who are partners in continuing the development and democracy process. The Union is increasingly becoming a centre of interest. Recently, it became a member in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and participated in the Human Rights Committee in Geneva. It is also an active member of the Higher Council of Motherhood and Childhood, a member in the Higher Council of Women, a consultant for the Ministry of Human Rights, a member of the Arabic Network for Literacy and Adult Education in Egypt, and a member of the executive office of the Arab Family Organization in Tunisia. The Union has worked on widening its women's grass-roots movement by opening 21 main branches and 175 women's activities centres throughout villages, districts and governorates of Yemen. Now, the Union has over 675,000 female members. It also works on creating income-generating projects with the support of the Social Fund for Development and other donors. To activate its projects, the Union has worked on completing its staff capacity-building, starting with the members of the executive office all the way to the staff of its activity centres, in order to raise leadership, financial, administrative, and organizational capacity to face future changes and challenges.

The Union offers social services run by volunteers for all women, such as legal protection, social counselling, health awareness, lobbying for girls' education, illiteracy programmes and life skills programmes. The Union also trains and qualifies its women leadership staff and aspires to empower them economically, politically, socially and culturally.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Participated in the fiftieth and fifty-first sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women (2006 and 2007).

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The Yemeni Women Union is cooperating with many international organizations in implementing many projects. These projects have been undertaken by the Union in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals. They include:

Goal 1, Target 2 (with Cooperazione Internazionale, GTZ and CARE International in Yemen): (a) training rural women and empowering them to manage income-generating projects; (b) implementing the poverty reduction strategy; (c) improving the income of poor families — 30,000 families and individuals were targeted for the project; (d) creating businesswomen and registering them with the chamber of commerce; and (e) increasing the number of income-generating projects for families and individuals.

Goal 2, Target 3 (with UNICEF): (a) the programme is a part of the Union's strategy to advocate for girls' education; (b) animated movies to raise awareness about the importance of girls' education; (c) raising awareness about the importance of girls' education with the cooperation of religious leaders, imams and local councils; (d) raising the level of awareness among the local society about the importance of girls' education; (e) improving the teaching staff and activating the role of local media to raise community awareness about the importance of girls' education; (f) providing the necessary educational equipment for girls in rural areas; (g) raising the level of qualification for women and girls in the field of computers and language; (h) increasing job opportunities for women working in the field of technology; (i) participating in eliminating technological illiteracy among women; (j) providing female teachers for these classes, with the coordination of the Ministry of Education; (k) training workshops for teachers; and (l) expanding the literacy programme and developing life skills for rural women.

Goal 3, Target 4: (a) empowering women politically and institutional capacity-building for women leadership (with UNDP, the British Embassy, CARE International and Club de Madrid); (b) holding a workshop and discussion circles about women's political rights; (c) raising awareness about legislation; (d) training and qualifying women for the 2010 parliamentary elections; (e) raising the awareness of women and political parties about the importance of women's participation in political parties.

Central training sessions for women leadership in the fields of: (a) strategic planning; (b) volunteerism; (c) social development; (d) gender issues and leadership; (e) managing small projects; (f) conflict resolution; (g) monitoring, follow-up and evaluation; (h) bookkeeping and financial management; (i) sessions

to train the trainers; (j) increasing the number of women in decision-making positions; (k) improving the development process in Yemen; and (l) improving institutional leadership of civil society.

Goal 4, Target 5: (a) raising awareness about birth spacing; (b) raising awareness about the danger of female genital mutilation; and (c) holding a workshop and discussion circles about the importance of breastfeeding and complementary feeding.

Goal 5, Target 6: (with UNFPA, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the United States Agency for International Development): (a) training workers in the health field; (b) training midwives in rural areas; (c) distributing hygiene and sanitation kits for women affected by the local conflict; (d) health-awareness programmes about sexually transmitted diseases, the dangers of early marriage and reproductive health; and (e) raising awareness about reproductive health in emergency cases.

Goal 6, Target 7: (a) raising awareness about health protection and AIDS education; and (b) training of trainers for raising awareness.

C. Activities in support of global principles

International Women's Day is celebrated on 8 March of every year by the Yemeni Women Union. On that day, the Union holds its main meeting, and its leaders present their remarks and report on implemented activities for the previous year. Labour Day is celebrated on 1 May of every year by the Union. On this occasion, the Union celebrates by holding cultural ceremonies and seminars, and the Chair of the Union makes a statement honouring women workers. Children's day is celebrated on 1 June by the organization. On this occasion, the Union celebrates by visiting hospitalized children and providing them with presents. This is done in collaboration with the Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood. The world appeal for reducing poverty is celebrated on 17 October by the organization. On this occasion, the Union issues an appeal to reduce poverty in Yemen in cooperation with Governmental and non-governmental organizations.

United Nations E/C.2/2010/2/Add.49

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
24 March 2010

Original: English

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
2010 regular session
26 May-4 June 2010

Quadrennial reports for the period 2005-2008 submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council through the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1996/31

Note by the Secretary-General

Contents

		Page
1.	Christian Children's Fund	2
2.	Korean Foundation for World Aid	4
3.	New Humanity	6
4.	Swiss Peace Foundation	8
5.	Union of Ibero American Capitals	9
6.	Women's National Commission	11
7.	Zenab for Women in Development	13

10-28814 (E) 110510

Please recycle

1. Christian Children's Fund

Special, 1985

I. Introduction

Aims and purposes of the organization

Christian Children's Fund (CCF) is an international child development organization that works for the well-being of 15.2 million children and families in 30 countries worldwide. CCF aims to help deprived, excluded and vulnerable children develop the capacity to become young adults, parents and leaders who bring lasting and positive change to their communities by focusing on three critical groups: healthy and secure infants; educated and confident children; and skilled and involved youth. CCF promotes societies whose individuals and institutions participate in valuing, protecting and advancing the worth and rights of children.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

(a) Forty-fifth session of the Commission for Social Development (CCF submitted two written statements and worked with the non-governmental organization (NGO) Committee for Social Development); (b) from 2005 to 2008, CCF engaged with the NGO Subcommittee for the Eradication of Poverty and also with the NGO Committee on Youth; (c) from 2005 to 2007, co-chaired the Working Group on Girls of the NGO Committee on the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); (d) CCF actively participated in the 2005-2008 sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women. In addition, at the NGO consultations of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in 2006, CCF gave a presentation on "Education in Emergencies", followed in 2007, by a presentation on child-friendly spaces.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

CCF regularly attended and participated in the UNICEF Executive Board meetings. CCF was also an implementing partner of various United Nations organizations, including UNHCR, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) in development and post-conflict programmes around the world.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The Fund's initiatives in support of the Millennium Development Goals during the reporting period included efforts aimed at reaching 15.2 million children and families in the Americas, Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe. Goal 1: (a) in 2005, CCF launched a ground-breaking study on children and poverty with the belief that a broader, longer-lasting impact can only be achieved when programmes are based on a deep understanding of child poverty; (b) CCF participated in microenterprise development and other livelihoods programmes. Goal 2: (a) CCF participated in education programmes in all 30 countries of activity, including in Afghanistan, Angola, Ecuador and the Philippines; (b) CCF raised awareness about the dangers and abuses of child labour, and connected families with job skills training and microenterprise loans to improve or start small businesses; (c) in countries such as Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Dominica, Ecuador, Honduras, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sri Lanka, Uganda and Zambia, CCF carried out early childhood development programmes. Goal 3 and Goal 5: CCF worked with families and communities to end harmful practices, including female genital mutilation, rape, gender-based violence and forced early marriages. Goal 4: CCF works throughout the world to combat malaria. Goal 7: CCF worked to combat water scarcity and unclean water, implementing water programmes in virtually every country where it operates.

D. Activities in support of the global principles

On World Malaria Day, CCF worked to raise awareness about prevention and treatment of the disease. CCF commemorated World AIDS Day and is committed to helping children and their family members make direct, positive contributions in the struggle to overcome AIDS. World Water Day was celebrated by educating children and their parents about the importance of clean and safe water for people around the world. In 2007, for the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, CCF helped organize a United Nations panel discussion of children and youth. During the 2005-2008 period, CCF mobilized children, teachers, entire communities, and national education networks to take advantage of Global Action Week for Education.

2. Korean Foundation for World Aid

Special, 2005

I. Introduction

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

The goals of the Korean Foundation for World Aid (KFWA) are to help Koreans living in the Republic of Korea and abroad to cooperate towards the country's unification and prosperity and contribute to the promotion of world peace and well-being. KFWA carries out the following activities in order to achieve these goals: providing food for needy children; modernizing hospitals; sharing medicine and commodities; providing agricultural assistance in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; general relief work; development relief work; hygienic and medical treatment work; child sponsorship programmes in Asia, the Middle East and Africa; and multicultural family care in the Republic of Korea.

B. Change in name and constitution

KFWA has changed its name to the Serve and Share Foundation on 24 April 2009. This will allow people to better understand the purpose of the organization and its activities, which are based on the Christian faith.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

(a) International Innovation Exhibition, May 2005, Seoul; (b) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 14-15 March, Bangkok; (c) Fourteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development; (d) Fifty-ninth Annual Department of Public Information/NGO Conference, 2006; (e) Economic and Social Council Annual Ministerial Review (AMR) Innovation Fair, May 2007, New York, United States of America; (f) Economic and Social Council AMR Innovation Fair, June 2007, Mumbai, India; (g) Economic and Social Council AMR Innovation Fair, July 2007, Geneva.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1. Target 1: (a) provision of 129 pieces of agricultural machinery, 1,380 tons of fertilizer and pesticides; (b) training of 136 technicians. Target 2: 3,000 students were enrolled in educational centres. Target 3: (a) 53,164 children were given nutritional care; (b) provision of livestock. Goal 2. Target 1: (a) supported 35,630 children in acquisition of primary education; (b) built or renovated 19 classrooms; (c) provided training for 150 teachers. Goal 3. Target 1: (a) training of 141 women; (b) provision of paid work for 90 women. Goal 4. Target 1: the organization has provided food to 1,055 infants. Goal 5. Target 1: KFWA initiated provision of

130 medical check-ups. Goal 6. Target 3: (a) provision of general medical care — 33,624; (b) physical therapy centres in operation: 24,000; (c) seven hospital buildings renovated; (d) provision of medical appliances — 13; (e) patients who received medicines — 25,755. Goal 7. Target 3: KFWA facilitated installation of 256 drinking water systems. Target 4: as part of the initiative, 156 houses either built or renovated. Goal 8. Target 5: KFWA has worked to improve access to and benefits from information and communication technologies through provision of computer training to students.

C. Activities in support of the Global Principles

Global Call to Action Against Poverty was observed by the organization. Since 2006, KFWA has worked as a member of a national coalition in the Republic of Korea, participating in the Whiteband Campaign in 2007 and 2008 and in the Global Forum four times in 2007.

3. New Humanity

General, 2005

I. Introduction

Aims and purposes of the organization

The Economic and Social Council reclassified New Humanity, an international NGO, from special to general consultative status in 2005. Since this change in status, New Humanity has endeavoured to increase its participation and leadership in activities of the Council and other bodies and to offer new ideas and experiences. The purpose of New Humanity, present in over 125 nations, is to improve the economic and social conditions of people in all societies according to the spirit of unity and solidarity inspired by the Focolare Movement. Since New Humanity first received consultative status with the United Nations in 1987, membership has grown from 2 million to 2.7 million people and its publications and broadcasts reach an additional 2 million people. Funding comes primarily from the generosity of individuals.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

(a) Economic and Social Council NGO Forum on the Millennium Development Goals, March 2005, New York (New Humanity presented a talk on mutual interdependence, brotherhood and mutual reciprocity as an invited speaker at the forum); (b) Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting of the Commission on Sustainable Development, March 2005; (c) forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women; (d) sixty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights; (e) World Summit on the Information Society, November 2005, Tunis (New Humanity installed a booth demonstrating a satellite and Internet-based system for providing medical consultation from Europe to remote regions of Africa) and in 2007 and 2008, New Humanity participated in the Internet Governance Forum in Brazil and India; (f) Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, July 2005, Geneva; (g) forty-fourth session of the Commission for Social Development; (h) on the World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development, 16 May 2006, New Humanity collaborated with the High Commissioner for Human Rights in the presentation of a round table on the theme "Human Dignity, Fraternity and Dialogue among Cultures. The Experience of 40 years in Fontem, Cameroon"; (i) fifty-eighth session of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, August 2006, Geneva; (j) forty-fifth session of the Commission for Social Development (New Humanity led a side event on the theme, "Dignified Work for All"); (k) special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, April 2007, New York; (l) Global Forum on Reinventing Government, June 2007, Vienna

(New Humanity was invited to make a presentation entitled "Building Trust through Public-Private Partnership: The Economy of Communion Project"); (m) side event on AIDS, June 2008 (New Humanity co-organized a seminar on scaling HIV/AIDS programmes in Africa); (n) the Secretary-General of New Humanity co-founded the NGO Committee on Financing for Development and served as secretary from 2005 to 2007; (o) seventh session of the Human Rights Council (New Humanity participated in the work and led a side event on intercultural dialogue); (p) ninth session of the Human Rights Council.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

New Humanity and Action for a United World collaborated with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the European Space Agency, TNO (Center for Telecommunications Research in the Netherlands) and NGOs on two projects in Cameroon and Côte d'Ivoire to install satellite antennas to support two hospitals, a medical clinic and some schools. The project was designed to create a model for reinforcing the use of satellite technology in Africa.

C. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals

New Humanity, together with the NGOs New Families Movement and Action for a United World contribute to the Millennium Development Goals in Africa, Asia, Central and South America, and Eastern Europe as follows: Goal 1 — 105 projects in 30 countries (2008); Goal 2 — 18,600 children in 99 projects in 53 countries (2008); Goal 8, Target 5 — cooperation with UNESCO, the European Space Agency and the private sector.

D. Other relevant activities

(a) On 27 May 2005, on the occasion of the International Year of Sport and Physical Education, New Humanity, in cooperation with SportMeet, organized a round table entitled "Sports: Universal Instrument for Development and Peacebuilding" at the United Nations Office at Geneva; (b) New Humanity sponsored a panel discussion in Hyde Park, New York, on disarmament and international security with the participation, among others, of the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs; (c) participation in the Run4Unity event in October 2005.

4. Swiss Peace Foundation

Special, 2005

I. Introduction

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

The Swiss Peace Foundation is a practice-oriented peace research institute working mainly in the following fields: (a) conflict sensitivity; (b) dealing with the past; (c) mediation; (d) statehood and governance. In 2008, the Foundation celebrated its twentieth anniversary.

B. Expanded areas of activities

While the Swiss Peace Foundation is primarily engaged in research, consultancy work, training, and networking in the above-mentioned fields, in 2008 it started the BEFORE project together with Alliance for Peacebuilding.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

The Foundation participated in the following meetings: (a) conference on the theme "From Reaction to prevention: Civil society Forging Partnerships to Prevent Violent Conflict and Build Peace", July 2005 at United Nations Headquarters (facilitated the Working Group on early warning and mobilizing early response together with the West African Network for Peacebuilding); (b) United Nations Development Programme Conferences on Early Warning, April 2006 at the University of Khartoum (made a presentation on how to create a viable early warning system); (c) Sixty-first Annual United Nations Department of Public Information/NGO Conference, September 2008 in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) headquarters, Paris; (d) Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) seminar on fighting impunity and promoting international justice, November 2008, in the Palais des Nations, Geneva; (e) the Foundation signed memorandums of understanding on mediation support activities with the Mediation Support Unit of the Department of Political Affairs in December 2007 and February 2008.

5. Union of Ibero American Capitals

Special, 1989

I. Introduction

The Union of Ibero American Capitals (UCCI) was formed on 12 October 1982 at a meeting of Latin American mayors in Madrid and its statutes were last revised in 1996. It is an international, municipal, non-profit organization, which represents the following 27 cities of Latin America and the Iberian peninsula: Andorra la Vella; Asunción; Barcelona (Spain); Bogotá; Brasilia; Buenos Aires; Caracas; Guatemala City; Havana; La Paz; Lima; Lisbon; Madrid; Managua; Mexico City; Montevideo; Panama City; Rio de Janeiro (Brazil); San José; San Juan; Quito; San Salvador; Santiago; Santo Domingo; São Paulo (Brazil); Sucre (Bolivia) and Tegucigalpa (Honduras).

The main aims and purposes of the organization are to encourage links and relationships among the capitals and cities that are members of UCCI; to consider all matters relating to its affiliated municipalities; to promote the rights of neighbourhoods; to promote the balanced and harmonic development of the capital cities of Latin America and the Iberian peninsula; to organize meetings and other activities promoting exchange of best practices.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

(a) November 2005, Bilbao, Spain, Second World Summit of Cities and Local Authorities on the Information Society; (b) March 2007, Madrid, international conference organized by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; (c) April 2007, La Paz, 3rd plenary meeting of Andean Cities Network; (d) May-June 2007, Madrid, SIMA congress on financing and property development in Latin America; (e) August 2007, Cordoba, Argentina, fourth International Congress on Public Services and Municipalities; (f) October 2008, Madrid, European Council Forum for the Future of Democracy.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies in the field; and activities carried out in cooperation with other international organizations

(a) May-June 2005, Managua fourth Ibero-American course on emergencies and rescue, organized by BUSF (United Firefighters Without Borders); (b) October 2005, Madrid, signature of a collaboration agreement between UCCI and the Mercociudades Network; (c) October 2006, Montevideo, First Forum of Local Governments (part of the Ibero-American Conference of Nations); (d) May 2006, Bogotá, seminar on nutritional and food security in urban areas; (e) October 2006, Madrid, UCCI moderated a round table on city organizations at the first municipal conference on urban sustainability; (f) October 2006, Salamanca, Spain, twelfth

Ibero-American Summit on Urbanism; (g) June-July 2007, Arequipa, Peru, fifth Ibero-American course on emergencies and recovery after natural disasters (BUSF); (h) September 2007, Bogotá, National Forum of Andean Culture; (i) April 2008, San Salvador, first Forum of Local Authorities of Central America; (j) June 2008, Managua, sixth Ibero-American course on emergencies and rescue (BUSF); (k) September 2008, San Salvador, third Forum of Local Authorities (part of the Ibero-American Conference of Nations).

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1: (a) April 2006, Mexico City, regional workshop on the fight against urban poverty in Central America; (b) June 2006, Lima, first Sectorial Committee of Urban Development and Housing, Ibero-American seminar — "Public areas in cities — Successful projects". Goal 3: (a) April 2007, Quito, fourth Sectorial Committee on Equal Opportunities; (b) June 2007, Bogotá fourteenth Sectorial Committee on Municipal Security and Police. Goal 7: (a) September 2005, Buenos Aires, eighth Sectorial Committee on the Environment and Latin-American seminar on environmental training; (b) June 2007, Buenos Aires, ninth Sectorial Committee on the Environment and Ibero-American Congress on Recovery and Reuse of Solid Urban Residues; (c) June 2008, Quito, Ibero-American meeting on the environment and tenth Sectorial Committee on the Environment; (d) June 2008, Madrid and Lisbon twenty-ninth Ibero-American Municipal Training Programme; (e) September 2008, Lisbon, first technical meeting of the Ibero-American Committee on Solidarity in Response to Disasters.

6. Women's National Commission

Special, 1997

I. Introduction

A. Aims and purpose

The Women's National Commission (WNC) is the United Kingdom umbrella body that aims to ensure that women's views are taken into account by the Government and are heard in public debate. Its 420 member organizations (and over 130 individual partners) cover a wide and diverse range of women's interests and activities across the United Kingdom, in total representing several million women. A publicly appointed Chair and Board of Commissioners provide the strategic direction for the Commission. To achieve its aim of bringing the voice of women into Government, WNC operates through a website, regular newsletters and information to partners, undertaking consultation exercises with partners on Government proposals, organizing information seminars and conferences, producing reports and position papers, advising Government ministers, meetings with Government officials and facilitating meetings and working groups.

B. Expanded areas of activities

While its broad aims and objectives remain much as described in the submission covering the period 2001-2004, in the period covered by this report WNC has created a Migration and Asylum Working Group, which emerged from the International Working Group, to focus specifically on issues pertaining to migrant and asylum-seeking women. Furthermore, the WNC partnership base has increased to almost 550, from the 300 reported in the previous submission.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

WNC Commissioner Carrie Pemberton travelled to Geneva to attend the Economic Commission for Europe regional preparatory meeting, which took place from 12 to 15 December 2005. Participation in Commission on the Status of Women sessions: (a) facilitated an annual pre-session meeting between NGOs and the official United Kingdom delegation; (b) ongoing coordination with a number of United Kingdom Government departments; (c) participated in side events held with NGO partner organizations; (d) prepared and drafted written and oral statements to be submitted in advance of the sessions, designed to reflect as far as possible the consensus view of women's organizations in the United Kingdom; (e) performed a formal role of liaison with the NGO delegation; (f) worked with the European Women's Lobby in its role as coordinator of the European Union NGOs attending meetings; (g) ongoing support to the Government in mainstreaming and implementing the agreed conclusions, through independent advice informed by the views of WNC member NGOs; (h) Commission on the Status of Women forty-ninth session: WNC set up a

subgroup in October 2004 that produced a written statement for submission to the sessions, a brochure reflecting United Kingdom women's views on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and held an event at which NGOs could report back and discuss future activities; (i) Commission on the Status of Women fiftieth session: in preparation for the session, WNC hosted an open meeting on women and decision-making; (j) Commission on the Status of Women fifty-first session: WNC facilitated a side event entitled "Called to Account"; (k) the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, WNC Commissioner and statistics specialists from the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) discussed the commitment to developing international indicators on violence against women; (l) Commission on the Status of Women fifty-second session: WNC co-hosted a side event with the United Kingdom Women's Budget Group, entitled "An Economy for Equality". WNC also supported and promoted side events held by other United Kingdom NGOs, and chaired an event held by the National Council of Women on 27 February and the Women Against Fundamentalism and for Equality event on 29 February; (m) development of the Women's Human Rights E-Network, an e-network open to WNC partners, organizations and individuals interested in learning more about women's human rights and gender equality from an international perspective; (n) Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, forty-first session: WNC consulted NGO partners across the United Kingdom to facilitate input into the WNC national shadow report, which was published in 2008, to ensure that it was factually accurate, cohesive and coherent, and represented the views of women's NGOs across the United Kingdom.

7. Zenab for Women in Development

Special, 2005

I. Introduction

Zenab for Women in Development (ZWD) was named after a pioneer woman educator who started girls' education in eastern Sudan in 1941. She fought for girls' rights, especially in the area of education, and opened many primary schools for girls in cities and villages throughout eastern Sudan. The organization's purpose and main goals are to facilitate improvements in the livelihood of women in the Sudan and advocate for their rights. ZWD vision: a country where all women enjoy health and education rights and contribute towards sustainable development. ZWD works to empower women through the following activities: girls' education, disabled and adult education; poverty eradication by supporting rural women's income-generating activities; HIV/AIDS programming; prevention of female genital mutilation and promotion of mother-childcare as part of a reproductive health programme; initiatives to end violence against women; humanitarian programmes, peacebuilding and civic education training programmes. Over the past three years, ZWD has expanded its activities to most of the eastern and southern states, and has strengthened its cooperation with other NGOs at the local, national and international levels.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in United Nations conferences and other meetings

Representatives of the organization attended the following meetings/events held at the United Nations Headquarters, New York: (a) Commission on the Status of Women fiftieth, fifty-first and fifty-second sessions (ZWD organized side events during these sessions); the ZWD president made a statement on gender and climate change during the fifty-second session and ZWD arranged an exhibition of Sudanese women artists during the fifty-first session; (b) high-level dialogue on interreligious and intercultural understanding and cooperation for peace, October 2007 (the president of ZWD spoke at the hearing of NGOs); (c) special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS review meeting, June 2006 (ZWD representatives attended and lobbied with other NGOs and civil societies for strong outcome documents); (d) ZWD presented a paper on World AIDS Day, December 2006, about the status of HIV/AIDS in the Sudan, with special emphasis on its effects on women.

Representatives attended the following meetings/events in other parts of the world: (a) Economic and Social Council Annual Ministerial Review, July 2007, Geneva (ZWD organized an exhibition, and the ZWD president participated in various round tables and addressed the final session on behalf of the African NGOs); (b) Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development, November 2008, Doha (ZWD representatives actively participated in this conference, advocating for the importance of considering great allocation of resources to empower NGOs).

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

(a) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), November 2006 (campaigned to end violence against women); (b) UNIFEM: campaigned to end violence against women in Gadarif State during November 2007.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The organization contributed to the Millennium Development Goals in different parts of the Sudan; the major actions undertaken were as follows: Goal 1. The initiative included: (a) distribution of food to 50 families, 300 people, in displacement camps of south Darfur; (b) establishing food security for 200 poor women farmers and their families (1,500 people); (c) organizing women farmers by establishing the Women Farmers' Union to serve at least 1,500 women farmers; (d) training of women farmers on nutrition and other health issues. Goal 2. Over the period 2005-2008, ZWD contributed to this goal by: (a) sponsoring girls and boys from poor families to register for primary schools though payment of their registration fees; (b) renovated 10 classrooms; (c) distributed educational materials for primary schools at different localities in Gadarif State; (d) distributed uniforms, book bags and books to 500 students; (e) provided meals to 200 poor students at schools with a high drop-out rate; (f) improved school infrastructure by supplying schools with water pots and water tanks, building bathrooms, and installing school gates; (g) distributed wheelchairs to 10 disabled students, and educational tools for 12 blind and 10 deaf children. Goal 3. ZWD programmes concentrated on girls and women as the main target groups. The initiatives included: (a) education programmes on gender issues in various villages and localities; (b) organizing symposiums for local officials and community and religious leaders to raise awareness about gender equality; (c) training courses and capacity-building programmes for women leaders in the area of gender mainstreaming, human rights, organization management, conflict resolution and peacebuilding; (d) workshops on the role of women in the election process and women's political participation; (e) civic education programmes for youth, especially for girls; (f) training women in HIV/AIDS prevention; (f) national campaigns to raise awareness about violence against women; (g) adult education programmes for women and support for girls who drop out of school; (h) creation of the Women Farmers' Union to empower 1,500 women farmers; (i) initiative to establish the Women's Leadership and Environment Centre. Goals 4 and 5. ZWD worked to outlaw the practice of female genital mutilation, reduce maternal mortality rates, and raise awareness about children's and women's health. The initiatives included workshops, seminars and training: (a) female genital mutilation work in Gadarif State; (b) training midwives, raising their awareness in the area of female genital mutilation and increasing the accountability of medical personnel; (c) organization of medical weeks in Gadarif City and the displacement camps around Khartoum during which ZWD provided medical check-ups for children and distributed free medicine and vitamins; (d) educational programmes on malaria, HIV/AIDS, and diarrhoea in schools; (e) provision of medical examinations for pregnant women and distribution of medicine and vitamins. Goal 6. ZWD has concentrated on prevention of HIV/AIDS through awareness-raising programmes: (a) symposiums on the occasion of World AIDS Day as an opportunity for people at different levels to unite in the fight against HIV/AIDS; (b) a training course on means of AIDS prevention was

conducted in Elgadaref State; (c) publication and distribution of materials about HIV/AIDS and means of prevention in schools of Gadarif and Khartoum States and displaced camps; (d) a workshop in partnership with other local NGOs to raise the awareness of the sweepers at the hospitals of Gadarif City as a protection measure against HIV/AIDS and hepatitis and to correct the way the hospital collected rubbish; (e) educational classes on prevention of HIV/AIDS in villages and localities of Gadarif State and training of medical personnel. Goal 7. ZWD aims to halve the number of students without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Actions undertaken include: (a) establishment of a drinking water system in rural schools and various districts of Gadarif City; (b) establishment of 25 school sanitary services; (c) environmental education programmes.

D. Activities in support of the Global Principles

(a) Every year on 10 December, ZWD observed World AIDS Day by organizing symposiums that brought together people at different levels to fight HIV/AIDS; (b) ZWD celebrated International Women's Day by organizing various events; (c) annual observance of Poverty Eradication Day, 18 October, and Earth Day, 21 May.

E. Partnerships

(a) ZWD established a network of 10 NGOs in Gadarif State and 10 NGOs in Khartoum State; (b) ZWD is a member of various active networks such as the Sudan AIDS Network, the FGM Eradication Network and the Poverty Reduction Network; (c) ZWD representative was appointed Secretary of the forum Together for Darfur; (d) ZWD developed partnerships at the global level with international NGOs.

United Nations E/C.2/2010/2/Add.50

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
17 March 2010

Original: English

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
2010 regular session
26 May-4 June 2010

Quadrennial reports for the period 2005-2008 submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council through the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1996/31

Note by the Secretary-General

Contents

		Page
1.	Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization	2
2.	Aim for human rights	4
3.	Benevolent Community Education and Rural Development Society	6
4.	Environmental Protection and Conservation Organisation	8
5.	Girls' Power Initiative	9
6.	United Nations Association of Mauritius	10
7.	WaterAid	12

10-28359 (E) 100510

Please recycle

1. Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (Special; 1973)

I. Introduction

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

(a) Unite broad democratic forces irrespective of political, religious, social and geographical differences against all forms of subjugation, including intolerance and hate, and create a peaceful, happy and prosperous life for humankind; (b) support the national liberation movements and democratic forces struggling for the preservation and defence of world peace, national culture, sovereignty and territorial integrity, world economic security, ecology, human rights, universal justice, transparency, and the free flow of information without distortion or hindrance; (c) consistently work to mobilize popular support for the principles of the United Nations and its agencies; (d) strengthen the struggle for just and lasting peace and security, stopping the arms' race, for nuclear and complete disarmament, and for development; (e) safeguard, respect and uphold human rights, equal rights for women and special protection of the child; (f) propagate the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; (g) consolidate the national unity of Afro-Asian countries.

B. Main activities

South-South cooperation, and on the basis of observer status with the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the organization popularizes the activities of NAM and propagates the NAM principles. Organization of conferences, seminars, round tables, discussions and meetings on disarmament, peace, development, human rights and ecology, conflict resolution, and poverty alleviation. Close cooperation with international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Participation in consultative conferences and regional seminars. There is no change in the geographical membership or in the funding process.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

During 2005: (a) World Social Forum in January in Porto Alegre, Brazil; (b) fifth session of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities in January-February in New York; (c) forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women; (d) international meeting on the question of Palestine in March in Geneva, organized by the United Nations Division for Palestinian Rights; (e) day of consultations with civil society organizations in March in Geneva organized by the United Nations Division for Palestinian Rights; (f) sixty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights; (g) Asian-African Summit in April in Jakarta; (h) 27th meeting of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in July-August in Geneva; (i) international conference on the reunification of Korea and other activities in August in Pyongyang; (j) meeting to mark the sixtieth anniversary of Viet Nam's national day of Friendship; (k) meeting of Arab Solidarity Committees in Adan, Yemen; (l) international conference on forty years since the kidnapping and assassination of Mehdi ben Barka, in October in Paris; (m) Second Parallel Civil Conference of the Forum of the Future in November in Manama; (n) international

conference on "Bandung Revival in the twenty-first Century", in November in the Philippines.

During 2006: (a) World Social Forum, in January in Bamako; (b) ministerial meeting of Coordinating Office of NAM, in May in Malaysia; (c) World Peace Forum, in June in Vancouver, Canada; (d) civil society forum on creating an environment at the local and international levels to provide employment and decent work for all and its impact on sustainable development, in June in Geneva; (e) meeting of Arab Solidarity Committees, in August in Amman; (f) United Nations International Conference of Civil Society in Support of the Palestinian People, in September in Geneva; (g) fourteenth NAM Summit, in September in Havana; (h) International Solidarity Meeting with the People of the Middle East, in October in Larnaca, Cyprus; (i) Meeting on "Russia, Asia and Africa: 50 Years of Solidarity and Cooperation", in November in Moscow; (j) Third Parallel Civil Conference of the Forum of the Future, in November in Amman.

During 2007: (a) World Social Forum, in January in Nairobi; (b) international seminar on "Indo-United States Nuclear Deal: India, South Asia, NAM and the Global Order" in March in Mumbai, India; (c) international conference on the future role of NAM and the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO); (d) United Nations International Conference of the Civil Society in Support of Palestinian-Israeli Peace, in August in Brussels; (e) NAM ministerial meeting on human rights and cultural diversity, in September in Tehran; (f) conference on "US Missile Defense: Towards a New Cold War", in September in London; (g) South-South Solidarity Coordinating Meeting, in September in Hanoi.

During 2008: (a) United Nations Seminar on Assistance to the Palestinian People, in February in Amman; (b) World Peace Conference in April in Caracas; (c) first meeting of the Preparations Committee of AAPSO 8th Congress, in June in Moscow; (d) Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement, in July in Tehran; (e) Fifth Conference of the Democratic Constitutional Rally, July-August in Tunisia; (f) AAPSO 8th Congress in Hyderabad, in December in India.

2. Aim for human rights (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

A. Main objectives

Aim for human rights is committed to the implementation of human rights and aims to translate human rights norms into practice. The main objective of Aim for human rights is to contribute to a more effective implementation of human rights by translating human rights norms into methods and tools for assessing the impact of policy and practices on specific human rights. In concrete terms, the translation of human rights into practice means that Aim for human rights will: (a) Develop, test and promote instruments that enable measuring the effect and impact of policies and practices on human rights, in close cooperation with NGOs, government institutions and the business community; (b) enhance the capacities of civil society organizations such as human rights organizations and women's organizations, to strengthen their role vis-à-vis governments and other actors; and (c) engage in advocacy in order to influence policies that affect human rights.

B. Change in statute

In 2007, in the process of adopting its new name, the organization updated its statute but the objectives have not changed.

C. Organizational growth

In 2007, Aim for human rights received a four-year grant from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands that facilitated its growth from 14 to 22 staff and an expansion of all programmes.

II. Contributions to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

(a) United Nations Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, twenty-seventh session, May-June 2005, Bangkok (Aim for human rights facilitated a side event and the participation of families of disappeared persons from Asia in the session); (b) Working Group on a draft legally binding normative instrument for the protection of all persons from enforced disappearances January-February and September 2005, Geneva; (c) Human Rights Commission/Human Rights Council, June 2006 and September-October 2006, Geneva (Aim for human rights organized a side event and meetings with several States); (d) Commission on the Status of Women, fiftieth session February-March 2006 (Aim for human rights organized a workshop); (e) Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, thirty-sixth session (Aim for human rights discussed the shadow report of the Netherlands with the Committee during its pre-session); (f) United Nations General Assembly, Third Committee, October 2006 (Aim for human rights facilitated the visit of several associations of families of disappeared persons to the Third Committee meetings); (g) Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, thirty-seventh session; (h) Human Rights Council, sixth session (Aim for human rights helped to organize a side event to launch the international campaign

for the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances); (i) dialogue with United Nations mechanisms, September 2007, Geneva (Aim for human rights facilitated the visit of associations of families of disappeared persons to the United Nations mechanisms based in Geneva); (j) United Nations General Assembly, treaty event, September 2008, New York; (k) Commission on the Status of Women, fifty-second session; (l) Human Rights Council, Universal Periodic Review, eighth session (Aim for human rights spoke on behalf of 17 Netherlands NGOs on the recommendations made to the Government of the Netherlands.

B. Cooperation with the United Nations bodies

(a) World Health Organization expert meeting with the Special Rapporteur on the right to health, May 2006 in Geneva; (b) National Human Rights and Business Conference 2008, Johannesburg, South Africa, March 2008. Aim for human rights helped to facilitate a seminar on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises.

C. Initiatives in support of the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 3: during 2008, Aim for human rights participated in a discussion on the support of the Government of the Netherlands for the achievement of gender equality. In 2008, at the request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, Aim for human rights drafted a monitoring format for reporting results on Netherlands initiatives to combat violence against women, to be used by eight Netherlands embassies. Goal 8: Aim for human rights contributed to the reporting by the Government of the Netherlands with respect to the Millennium Development Goals.

3. Benevolent Community Education and Rural Development Society (Special; 2001)

I. Introduction

Aim and purpose

The aim and mission of the Benevolent Community Education and Rural Development Society is to alleviate poverty among the urban and rural populations of Cameroon. The specific objectives are to: (a) improve the living standard of the poorest of the poor through an integrated approach; (b) carry out programmes on environmental protection and education; (c) raise awareness about the situation of women and help integrate them in the development of their communities, as well as to work towards youth empowerment; (d) educate the public on issues of health, drug abuse and addiction. The target populations are the urban and rural poor and women account for 90 per cent of the target population.

The activities include: (a) microfinance for agriculture and other income-generating activities; (b) health prevention education programmes; (c) environmental and community development; (d) volunteer exchange programmes; (e) consultancy and research on poverty.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field or Headquarters

(a) Project in cooperation with the International Fund for Agricultural Development to carry out research in Cameroon on alternative systems of rural microfinance; (b) technical assistance to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Health of Cameroon, to carry out HIV/AIDS local response programmes in 40 communities and to set up and assist 10 local AIDS control committees; (c) participation in African Development Bank project to assess HIV/AIDS rate in the region, promote awareness education and develop training in control methods and prevention, February 2008, Cameroon.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1: (a) women and men living below the poverty line were given access to microcredits to carry out income-generating activities to improve their lives; (b) training for lifelong skills were given to women; (c) women were taught agricultural techniques to improve their incomes; (d) staff capacity-building at the Asian Rural Institute, Japan in the context of the Rural Leadership Programme. Goal 5: action was taken to reduce the rate of malaria infection by 50 per cent among children below the age of 5 and pregnant women. Goal 6: the capacity of local associations to control malaria was reinforced. Goal 7: (a) studies were conducted for the protection of three water catchment points in 20 communities in Lebialem; (b) soil testing was conducted for the suitability of land for agricultural activities.

C. Activities in support of the Global Principles

World AIDS Day was celebrated and many keynote speeches were made. The Society would have performed much better in the implementation of United Nations programmes if not for the following problems, which are ongoing: (a) some information about United Nations activities arrives late and this makes budget allocations difficult; (b) scarce funds are available and this makes attendance at international meetings difficult; (c) lack of assistance for visa clearance for the Chief Executive Officer and representatives makes it difficult to attend meetings abroad, especially meetings located in the United States of America.

4. Environmental Protection and Conservation Organisation (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

Aims and purposes

The aims and purposes of the Environmental Protection and Conservation Organisation (EPCO) are to protect endangered species and conserve the environment. At the same time, it aims to promote sustainable development and fight poverty. Other objectives are to change the behaviour of people for a better and more liveable environment. EPCO is accredited with the: (a) Department of Public Information; (b) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; (c) Global Environment Facility; and (d) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. EPCO is also a member of the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

(a) Mauritius Civil Society Forum, January 2005; (b) International Conference on Evaluating Climate Change and Development, May 2008, Alexandria, Egypt; (c) 12th Biennial Conference of the International Association for the Study of the Commons, Cheltenham, England, July 2008; (d) 5th Scientific Symposium held in Durban, South Africa, October 2007; (e) Nairobi and Abidjan Convention, Joint Conference of Parties November 2007, South Africa; (f) International Women Environmental Entrepreneurs Fair, Barcelona, Spain, October 2008; and (g) first regional workshop on the development of a transboundary diagnostic analysis and strategic action programme for the Western Indian Ocean, April 2007, in Nairobi.

5. Girls' Power Initiative (Special; 2001)

I. Introduction

Girls' Power Initiative (GPI) is a non-governmental, non-profit, youth development organization. It supports in and out of school girls, age 10-18 in Nigeria in accessing information and education on sexuality, leadership and other gender-sensitive life management skills; it also promotes and protects their health and rights, including sexual and reproductive health and rights. Its mandate is to assist young people, especially adolescent girls, to live healthy lives, achieve their full potential and be very visible women in tomorrow's society, as well as help them overcome the risks of early and forced sexual activity, teenage pregnancy, unsafe abortion, sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS, and harmful cultural practices. GPI vigorously promotes gender equity and equality and works with adolescent girls to develop their leadership capacity to respond to and work for social transformation towards gender and social justice. GPI has also designed programmes with young people's involvement to address the needs of adolescents.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in United Nations conferences and related regional and non-governmental organization meetings

(a) forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, fiftieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, fifty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women, fifty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women; (b) World Health Organization (WHO) strategy meeting on action towards elimination of onchocerciasis in Cross River State, Nigeria, in February 2005; (c) strategic conversation on women's leadership development, Rutgers University, October 2006; (d) regional consultation to reduce unsafe abortion in sub-Saharan Africa, Addis Ababa, March 2006; (e) workshop on feminist research in Africa, Dakar, November 2007; (f) international conference on gender, law and sexuality in Africa, Kampala, October 2007; (g) Human Rights Council Panel on Sexual Rights, Geneva, March 2008.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

(a) In 2006, the organization participated in the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) training session on gender for State Action Committee on AIDS members, training Cross River State, Nigeria; (b) In 2007, it contributed to the Gender Architecture Reform Campaign in collaboration with UNIFEM, New York.

C. Other relevant activities

The organization addressed the plenary session of Research to Action on reducing unsafe abortion in sub-Saharan Africa, Addis Ababa, March 2006.

6. United Nations Association of Mauritius (Special; 2001)

I. Introduction

A. Aims and purposes

The aims and purposes of the organization are to: (a) promote and propagate the aims and ideals of the United Nations; (b) organize meetings, arrange lectures on subjects concerning United Nations policies; (c) promote human rights; (d) promote national and international peace, understanding, solidarity and cooperation among people throughout the world without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion; (e) promote social and sustainable development; (f) educate its members and others about the United Nations and its specialized agencies; (g) observe and celebrate major international United Nations events and achievements; (h) organize lectures, symposiums, conferences, seminars, workshops, forums on issues relating to United Nations ideals; (i) launch awareness campaigns on sexual and substance abuse, population, education, HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention, battered women and children; (j) oppose by all legal and peaceful means any kind of oppression, victimization, discrimination and abuse due to religion/caste, political belief, sex, age, or for other reasons.

B. Main activities

The Association works in the following areas: eradication of poverty, fighting corruption, food security, agriculture, environment, rural development, land reforms, education, peace, security and disarmament, gender equality, public health, HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention, water management, democracy and good governance, sports, culture, the Arts, women, children, students, youth, the elderly, economic development, tourism, media, debt relief, and other areas related to the United Nations programmes and priorities and the Millennium Development Goals. The Association will continue to explore any available possibility to participate actively in United Nations-sponsored meetings on related issues.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

During 2005: (a) participated in side events during small island developing States (SIDS) Conference on Southern Caucus of NGOs for Sustainable Development, January, Mauritius; (b) organized two workshops on climate issues during SIDS summit held in Mauritius in January with foreign participants and dignitaries; (c) participated in the General Conference of World Assembly of Youth and in the symposium on HIV/AIDS in Africa, held in Windhoek in February; (d) celebration of International Women's Day, 8 March in Port Louis; (e) marked World Health Day with one-day workshop in April in Port Louis; (f) sent inputs to Non-Governmental Liaison Service for the reform of the United Nations in April; (g) celebration of Family Day on 15 May in Port Louis; (h) organized workshop in the context of Millennium Development Goals on adult/sexual education on puberty at Surinam, Mauritius in May; (i) marked the sixtieth anniversary of the United Nations in Mauritius on 23 October and unveiled commemorative plate; (j) awareness day on HIV/AIDS held on 1 December in Port Louis.

During 2006: (a) delegation participated in the African Youth Summit held in Tripoli from 27 February to 1 March; (b) celebration of International Women's Day, 8 March in Port Louis; (c) celebration of World Health Day in Port Louis; (d) seminar on the environment held in June in Port Louis; (e) delegation headed by the General Secretary participated in the consultation meeting of the Southern African Development Community Youth Union held in Cape Town, South Africa, in July; (f) organized symposium on family welfare, domestic violence and gender issues in August in Montagne Blanche, Mauritius; (g) talk on literacy in September in Port Louis; (h) workshop on HIV/AIDS, human values and stress management in September in Rose Hill, Mauritius; (i) seminar on domestic violence, family welfare, gender issues and stress management in November in Trou d'eau Douce, Mauritius; (j) seminar on human rights held in December in Port Louis.

During 2007: (a) workshop on World Health Day, 7 April in Port Louis; (b) International Family Day held in Port Louis on 16 May; (c) participated in the Melaka International Youth Dialogue in June in Melacca, Malaysia; (d) symposium on World Population Day, 11 July in Port Louis, Mauritius; (e) talk on International Day of Tolerance, 20 November in Port Louis, Mauritius.

During 2008: (a) environment awareness day at St. Julien d'Hotman, Mauritius, April; (b) talk on International Mother Earth Day, 22 April, Port Louis; (c) participated in Melaka International Youth Dialogue June in Malacca, Malaysia; (d) workshop on international day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking held in June in Grand Bay, Mauritius; (e) celebration of World Youth Day on 10 August at Black River, Mauritius, on the theme of poverty alleviation; (f) talk on World Habitat Day, 5 October in Moka, Mauritius; (g) United Nations Day celebration held on 23 October in Port Louis; (h) participated in the Civil Society Development Forum organized by the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations, with the collaboration of the International Labour Organization, in Geneva in October; (i) awareness campaign on diabetes held in November in Port Louis; (j) seminar on Universal Children's Day, in November in Flacq, Mauritius; (k) awareness campaign on HIV/AIDS, in December Port Louis, Grand Bay and Black River, Mauritius; (l) talk on anti-corruption strategies and human rights in December in Port Louis.

7. WaterAid (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

WaterAid is a global non-governmental organization focused exclusively on improving poor people's access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in developing countries (South Asia, sub-Saharan Africa and Pacific Rim). WaterAid works in partnership with a wide range of organizations to deliver practical, sustainable programmes of work and to influence policy and practice to enable more people to gain access to these basic needs. WaterAid's partners include civil society, government, private sector, international organizations, academic institutions and the media.

B. Changes

WaterAid in the Unites States and Australia began to engage in policy and advocacy work during the review period, and WaterAid Australia began programme work in Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste during 2005 to provide water, sanitation and hygiene to rural areas in Timor-Leste, and sanitation and hygiene education in schools in Papua New Guinea. WaterAid America increased its lobbying and advocacy work over the period of this review (2005-2008).

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

WaterAid participated in the following events: (a) Commission on Sustainable Development, thirteenth session: WaterAid's Chief Executive was a member of the panel writing the chapter on water and sanitation in the United Nations Millennium Project Report; 17. WaterAid also participated in the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting in New York in February and March 2005; WaterAid was part of the international consortium that produced background papers on financing, water supply and sanitation, and water resource management; (b) WaterAid also organized a side meeting during the Commission on Sustainable Development; (c) participated in Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights consultations on human rights obligations related to equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation in Geneva in May 2007; (d) Commission on Sustainable Development, sixteenth session; (e) gave addresses and chaired a session at the United Nations Millennium Development Goals high-level meeting partnership event in New York in September 2008; (f) participated and lobbied in the fourth session of the World Urban Forum, Nanjing, China, in November 2008; (g) third session of the World Urban Forum, Vancouver, Canada, in June 2006.

III. Cooperation with other United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies

WaterAid has working relationships with a number of United Nations bodies and specialized agencies in its country programmes. WaterAid has undertaken a number of interventions with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) as part of the Water in Cities Programme in South Asia and West Africa (specifically in India, Nepal, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali and Nigeria) during the reporting period. WaterAid has worked collaboratively with the United Nations

Children's Fund (UNICEF) on communication, sanitation and hygiene interventions in South and West Africa (specifically in Madagascar, Zambia and Nigeria).

In November 2008, WaterAid and UNICEF collaborated in producing a paper for a conference on sanitation in East Africa, which focused on monitoring progress on the "eThekwini Declaration".

WaterAid is an official partner of UN-Water and a member of the UN-Water Task Force on Sanitation. WaterAid participated in meetings and activities throughout the International Year of Sanitation in 2008, including in regional conferences in South Africa (February 2008), in Delhi (November 2008) and in Beppu, Japan (November and December 2007). WaterAid contributed to the report of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs compilation of the International Year of Sanitation activities.

In 2008, WaterAid was involved in the development of the first Global Annual Assessment on Sanitation and Drinking-Water, a UN-Water initiative led by the World Health Organization (WHO).

In mid-2008, WaterAid Madagascar formed a collaboration with the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme to improve Madagascar's monitoring of the Millennium Development Goals.

With respect to the Millennium Development Goals, WaterAid published a series of reports in 2005 entitled "Getting to Boiling Point", together with a series of national water sector assessments, which have allowed its partners and country programmes to identify and advocate around the key blockages preventing access to effective finance for delivering the Millennium Development Goals targets in countries where WaterAid works.

The report "Global Cause and Effect" (published in 2007) highlighted the slow progress on reaching the Millennium Development Goal targets for water and sanitation, and "Tackling the Silent Killer: The Case for Sanitation" (published 2008) highlighted the health and economic implications of poor sanitation.

WaterAid has also undertaken intensive lobbying and campaigning activities to highlight the lack of progress on halving the proportion of people without access to sanitation during the International Year of Sanitation.

WaterAid jointly produced a publication on why a global framework for action is needed to reach the Millennium Development Goal targets on water and sanitation: "Sanitation and Water: Why We Need a Global Framework for Action" (published 2008). The organization has also engaged in numerous lobbying activities to push for the global framework for action at a number of high-level meetings, including the United Nations Millennium Development Goals high-level meeting partnership event in New York in September 2008. UNICEF, WHO and UN-Water are key allies in this work.

WaterAid reached 760,000 people with safe water and over 1 million people with sanitation in 2005-2006; in 2006-2007, WaterAid reached nearly 1 million people with safe water, 1.5 million with sanitation, and in 2007-2008, WaterAid reached 1.3 million people with safe water and 3 million people with sanitation.

United Nations E/C.2/2010/2/Add.51

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
22 March 2010

Original: English

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
2010 regular session
26 May-4 June 2010

Quadrennial reports for the period 2005-2008 submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council through the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1996/31

Note by the Secretary-General

Contents

		Page
1.	Egyptian Red Crescent Society	2
2.	Integrated Care Society	5
3.	International Commission of Jurists	7
4.	International Press Institute	11
5.	International Union of Socialist Youth	15
6.	National Board of Catholic Women of England and Wales	17

10-28366 (E) 060510

Please recycle

I. Egyptian Red Crescent Society (Special; 1997)

I. Introduction

The aims and purposes of the Egyptian Red Crescent Society are alleviating human suffering and disseminating the concepts of international human rights based on the Geneva Conventions and their protocols.

The areas of work of the Society are disaster management and dissemination of human values and ideals, provision of health and medical services and development services to the most vulnerable, and promoting compliance with the Millennium Development Goals, especially in the areas of eradicating poverty and promoting primary education and maternal health.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters: Social Development projects by the Society involve urban development in El-Nahda city, in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and in the Zeinhom slum area; rural development in Upper Egypt villages; development of the El-Deweiqa district; protecting working girls in Helwan in cooperation with UNICEF; preventing child labour in El-Fayoum; training schoolchildren; and a project on the role of Egyptian youth in general life, funded by Catholic Relief Services and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and aimed at improving their social responsibility.

In relation to health a project by the Society supports reproductive health services and family planning. In cooperation with the NGO Service Center and with funding from USAID, since 2005 20 clinics have been established, 80 physicians and nurses and 260 community leaders have been trained, and 520 female volunteers have been trained to work as health leaders.

A project on health and environmental awareness, funded by KfW, was implemented in 511 public primary schools in El-Fayoum for 299,114 pupils between 6 and 12 years old; 10,592 supervisors and 1,535 workers were trained.

The obstetrics and gynaecology hospital at "Ain Shams University" was renovated, in cooperation with a group of wives of diplomats. An electronic communication system and an accurate recording system were introduced, training programmes were conducted and the hygiene and sterilization levels were upgraded.

In a project to control AIDS, four television spots were developed and 293 courses were conducted for Egyptian Red Crescent leaders in the governorates and at NGOs working with addicts and female delinquents.

A new hospital was established in Qena. It has a blood bank with a vehicle for blood collection, a facility for giving blood to children, an outpatient clinic, four operating rooms and units for different specializations. The hospital is the largest private hospital in Upper Egypt.

Ten first aid training centres were equipped with the latest training equipment and the number of first aid trainers increased from 33 to 97. During the period 2003-2009, 100,000 young men and women were trained and some Egyptian Red Crescent trainers were selected to train trainers at the regional and international levels.

The Society has conducted activities to combat avian influenza since February 2006, involving training of volunteers, identifying focal persons and sensitizing society, with a special focus on the most vulnerable groups.

The humanitarian pandemic preparedness project, carried out in cooperation with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and with funding from USAID, involves development of a contingency plan and setting up a network to work within the framework of the comprehensive national plan for pandemic preparedness and response. The plan aims at minimizing morbidity and mortality and increasing community resilience in the three focal areas of public health, food security and livelihood.

The project on learning through fun to sensitize against the avian influenza, in cooperation with UNICEF, aims to sensitize primary schools students to protect them against avian influenza. A total of 7,812 tool bags were distributed and 3,600,000 students were sensitized.

In support of blood banks and centres, the Society encourages the donation of blood through six blood banks equipped with high technology and scientifically run to control quality. Personal and technical blood data are registered and the number of collected blood bags has increased from 29,186 in 2003 to 47,239 in 2008.

Through a donation from Japan, the Egyptian Red Crescent Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Centre has been provided with medical equipment.

In the context of disaster preparedness and response, the Society has provided human and material resources in the preparation stage, participated with the authorities in various relief works in the response stage and worked to help affected people to return to their ordinary life in the recovery stage. It has rendered services during national disasters, the most important of which were the explosions in Sharm El-Sheikh in 2005, the Al Salam ferry disaster in 1998, the Qalyub train collision in 2006, the Qale't El-Kabsh fire in 2007 and the El-Deweka rockslide in 2008.

The Egyptian Red Crescent has also played a great role in extending help and providing relief at the international level, especially at the Arab and regional level. During the past six years, the Society had a considerable and effective role in providing humanitarian aid to the Palestinian people, caring for the stranded Palestinian people on the Egyptian side following closure of the border crossing in 2006, 2007 and 2008 and successfully providing for the needs of hundreds of thousands of Gaza citizens flowing into Egypt in January 2008.

In the attack against Gaza in December 2008, an operating room functioned daily around the clock. The Society sent a number of volunteers and workers to its branch in El-Arish to augment the workforce of the branch. Mrs. Suzanne Mubarak presided over a number of joint meetings with Arab and international organizations and the United Nations to coordinate sending relief supplies consisting of 6,000 tons of medicines and medical supplies, 250 ambulances, 12,000 tons of foodstuff, 6,000 tons of relief items and 7 generators. Aid is still being sent.

The Society has 26 youth clubs spread throughout Egypt in each governorate, involving young people of both sexes aged from 16 years to 35 years, in addition to more than 20 branches of these clubs in towns and villages reaching 10,000 young men and women. There are youth exchange programmes among Red Crescent societies. The Egyptian Red Crescent Society held three international youth

conferences and young people from the Society travelled abroad to more than 20 camps between 2004 and July 2009.

In most of the branches, activities included development of buildings, establishing nurseries, libraries, physiotherapy centres, literacy class, clinics, information technology clubs, houses for expatriate women, blood banks, and bakeries and extension of buildings and hospitals.

After two terms serving as Vice President, the Society presided over the AIDS Control Committee, and contributed to approving the strategy of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in 2010 and developing the regulations of the Federation. The Society is an active member of the Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Organization. The International Federation has contributed financing for many Egyptian Red Crescent projects and the International Committee of the Red Cross has supported the Al-Arish branch, in its work caring for the Palestinians stuck in Egypt and training youth.

The Egyptian Red Crescent Society works with various United Nations entities in the humanitarian and relief field. With the World Health Organization, the Society is involved in raising awareness of HIV/AIDS, especially with respect to modes of infection and lifestyle. In combating influenza epidemics in schools, the Society works to raise awareness, promote healthy lifestyles, avoid unhealthy habits, etc. It also provides medical items to Palestinians in the Gaza Strip. With UNICEF, the Society combats influenza epidemics in schools, and cares for children at risk in the Nahda area and cares for working girls in the Helwan area, providing medical and social care. With the World Food Programme, the Society provided food aid during the Gaza crisis. With the World Bank, the Society has provided financing for development, especially in some of the poorest villages. With the International Labour Organization, the Society works to combat child labour in hazardous jobs and tries to upgrade the financial situation of the family to help children return to education. With the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Society supplied non-medical material during the Gaza crisis. With the United Nations Population Fund, the Society has successfully implemented an extensive reproductive health project, which included raising awareness and providing medical care and contraceptives. With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Society has been involved in combating the avian influenza pandemic. The Society has cooperated with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, during the Gaza crisis and in combating the avian influenza pandemic. It has coordinated with the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction on mitigation of risk. With the United Nations Development Programme, the Society has been involved in humanitarian activities for the Palestinian people. Finally, the Egyptian Red Crescent Society participates in celebrating many United Nations International days, in particular World Tuberculosis Day, World Health Day, World Blood Donor Day, International Youth Day, World Humanitarian Day and World AIDS Day.

2. Integrated Care Society (Special; 1977)

1. Introduction

In 1978, Mrs. Suzanne Mubarak, First Lady of Egypt, established a non-governmental organization (NGO) with the mandate of galvanizing different areas of society in socio-economic development. The Integrated Care Society (ICS) started its work in school libraries in underprivileged areas of greater Cairo. The libraries were used as platform to improve the schools' general conditions and involving parents and the surrounding communities in their children's future.

Over the years, ICS has changed its constitution and expanded and developed its services in accordance with new socio-economic needs. From school libraries, it expanded to public libraries for children, then to public libraries for both children and adults. It created replicable models for teaching reading, first in its own libraries and then, expanding its scope to five governorates in Egypt and then, with the help of Government agencies and ministries and NGOs to all Egypt, it helped create the "family library", which is a reprint of hundreds of titles every year at less than actual cost and making them available to the general public.

ICS expanded its areas of activities from libraries to development in disadvantaged areas, offering many programmes for improving family economic status, empowering women economically and socially, training and empowering young men and women, helping to create jobs and improving infrastructure (water, electricity, sewerage). From 1990, ICS has added to its activities services for children with special needs, who are important but neglected members of society. ICS owns and runs two centres for children with disabilities (Downs syndrome, cerebral palsy) with services from early detection, to treatment and integration in schools. At the present, ICS has 20 locations in five governorates and a large trained and qualified staff.

The activities of ICS follow three parallel tracks, described below.

Cultural development. In public libraries, ICS offers reading and research services, lends books and offers electronic access to a membership of more than 25,000. It offers educational training courses in languages (English, French, German), information technology courses, art courses, lectures and field trips to museums and important sites, and theatre and film showings. ICS has a division that works to encourage the production and dissemination of good children's books. The Egyptian Board of Books for Young People encourages writers and illustrators, young and old, as well as publishers, through training events, workshops, conferences and prizes.

Socio-economic development. ICS offers a whole range of activities in disadvantaged areas, ranging from literacy programmes, to helping children who have left school, to building and operating kindergartens, to microfinance, to lending women and young people money to start their own projects helping thus to solve unemployment problems. It offers very extensive vocational training, sports programmes, protection programmes for children facing family violence and health and environmental awareness programmes.

Care and helping children with special needs. In addition to its own two centres, ICS works in tandem with the Ministry of Education to improve the conditions of schools, teachers and students and their families (in 16 schools).

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

In more than 30 years of existence, ICS has cooperated in successful programmes with United Nations entities. It has ongoing programmes since 1992 with the United Nations Children's Fund for the protection of children at risk. ICS has worked with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization since 2007 on the Maadi Public Library (the second largest in Egypt after the Bibliotheca Alexandria), where courses for international computer driving licence certification are offered. Two more sites will be added in 2010. The International Labour Organization has worked with ICS to offer workshops and training courses for occupational and health safety for young people.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

ICS has carried out the following activities related to implementing the Millennium Development Goals:

Goal 1: eradicating poverty and hunger in its socio-economic development projects.

Goal 2: through its libraries and projects, working actively to achieve universal primary education offering supplementary tools to make up shortfalls in public schools.

Goal 5: addressing issues of maternal health through awareness programmes and providing help and advice at a hospital in one of the most congested areas of Egypt, Mainsheet Nasser.

Goal 7: ensuring environmental awareness programmes in all its locations (the green corner), choosing to finance only environmentally sound projects, empowering local and national NGOs working in environmental sustainability, and pursuing a close and ongoing relationship with the Egyptian Environmental Protection Agency.

ICS has not participated directly during the reporting period in major conferences or United Nations meetings. It has fully focused its attention and efforts on enlarging its fields of activities and on empowering local people, working as one of the major and largest NGOs in Egypt. It has built an excellent network with United Nations entities in the country, as well as with the World Bank, major international companies such as Microsoft, and with Egyptian and regional private and public entities.

3. International Commission of Jurists (Special; 1957)

I. Introduction

The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), founded in Berlin in 1952, is dedicated to the primacy, coherence and implementation of international law and principles that advance human rights and the rule of law. What distinguishes ICJ is its impartial, objective and authoritative legal approach to the promotion and protection of human rights through the rule of law and the administration of justice. The Commission works at the international, regional and national levels to ensure unconditional observance, effective application and further development of international law in order to promote and protect human rights. In 2005, ICJ acted on its commitment to decentralize and set up field presences in order to have an impact on legal communities around the world, aiming to help enhance compliance with international law and increase its access to information and its impact on advocacy and capacity-building. During that year, ICJ began a process of gradual growth to implement its priorities and deepen the effect of its work. New programmes were initiated, such as the global security and rule of law programme and the international economic relations programme. Over the period 2005 to 2007, in order to allow the organization to respond to new challenges to protect human rights and implement its growing programme of work, ICJ tripled its staff and doubled its budget. During this reporting period, ICJ established several country and regional offices: in 2005, a country office in Nepal and a regional Asia-Pacific office in Thailand; in 2007, a subregional Central America office in Guatemala; and in 2008, a regional Africa office in South Africa.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

United Nations Commission on Human Rights

During the sixty-first session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, aside from the traditional focus on issues of impunity, and reparation and enforced disappearance, ICJ made oral interventions following a new initiative at the Commission; a resolution on the right to truth. It also organized a side event, in cooperation with other non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to discuss the role of the Commission in relation to human rights violations based on sexual orientation and gender identity. Also in 2005, ICJ held two parallel events during the Commission's session: Human rights protection in the fight against terrorism: what role for the Commission on Human Rights? and Counter-terrorism and human rights: regional perspectives. As ICJ continued to call for the creation of a mandate for an independent expert on counter-terrorism and human rights, after three years of intensive advocacy by ICJ and other organizations, the Commission finally appointed an independent expert on counter-terrorism and human rights in 2005. In addition, significant efforts were also made by ICJ to promote the reform of the Commission, including through position papers, interventions and participation in the seminar organized to that end by the United Nations in October 2005.

In 2005, ICJ contributed to the development of the draft principles governing the administration of justice through military tribunals (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2005/9) of the

Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. Related to this issue, ICJ co-organized two expert meetings on the scope of jurisdiction of military tribunals; in 2006, jointly with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and in 2007, jointly with the OHCHR and the Supreme Military Tribunal of Brazil. Both meetings were attended by senior military lawyers, senior judges, representatives of regional human rights bodies, researchers and human rights experts.

Human Rights Council

In 2005 and 2006, ICJ played a leading role in the establishment of the Human Rights Council, which replaced UNCHR. It advocated for the Council to be mandated to prevent gross and systematic human rights violations, respond to all urgent and chronic human rights situations, address thematic concerns, and continue to develop international law. Following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 60/251, in March 2006, by which the Assembly established the Council, ICJ participated in the Council's institution-building and presented position papers on various mechanisms that the Council assumed from the Human Rights Commission.

ICJ issued position papers, advocated for the preservation of independence and impartiality of special procedures of the Council, and helped to shape an improved complaints procedure and the Advisory Body, to serve as a thematic think tank. In 2007, the universal periodic review of the Council was established. In that regard, ICJ tried to safeguard space for NGOs to make submissions to the universal periodic review and influence the recommendations, and working with other civil society actors to preserve a critical space for NGOs to address urgent country situations.

The thematic priorities of ICJ in the Council sessions in 2007 and 2008 included accountability for human rights violations wherever they occurred; safeguards of independence and impartiality of the judiciary; observance of human rights in counter-terrorism, including a fair trial and other due process guarantees; prohibition against torture and other ill treatment; and limitations to restrictions on free speech and freedom of assembly. Furthermore, in the Council's regular and special sessions in 2008, ICJ continued its advocacy to strengthen the Council's effectiveness and, through universal periodic review submissions, interventions and organization of side-events, it drew the Council's attention to acute human rights situations, such as those in Myanmar, the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Zimbabwe and Sri Lanka.

Other activities

During the reporting period, ICJ was engaged in drafting and adoption of the following instruments of international law: (a) Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law (General Assembly resolution 60/147, annex); (b) Set of Principles for the protection and the promotion of human rights through action to combat impunity (taken note of by the Commission on Human Rights in resolution 2005/66); (c) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (General Assembly resolution 61/106, annex I); and (d) International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (General Assembly resolution 61/177, annex).

The organization continued its advocacy for effective enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights. During 2005, ICJ participated in the Open-ended Working Group on an Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and made several oral statements and joint written submissions. In 2007, ICJ continued to take part in the Working Group and commented on the Chair's report containing draft elements of the Optional Protocol. During 2008, ICJ played an instrumental role in drafting and adoption of the Optional Protocol by the Human Rights Council and its adoption by the General Assembly (Assembly resolution 63/117, annex). In parallel, ICJ completed a comprehensive legal commentary, scheduled to be launched in relation to the opening of the Optional Protocol for signature in 2009.

In addition, ICJ also prepared legal submissions to a number of United Nations treaty bodies, such as its 2007 submissions to the Human Rights Committee on the administration of justice in Sudan, to the Committee against Torture in May 2007 on the definition of torture in the criminal legislation of Poland, to the Committee against Torture in May 2008 on the definition of torture in the criminal legislation of Sweden and Iceland, and to the Human Rights Committee in July 2008 on compliance with due process guarantees, including a fair trial, when countering terrorism in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

In 2006, ICJ submitted legal comments on draft general comments as follows: (a) draft general comment No. 32 of the Human Rights Committee on the right to equality before courts and tribunals and to a fair trial; (b) in 2007, draft general comment No. 19 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the right to social security; (c) draft general comment No. 2 of the Committee against Torture on the prohibition of torture and the duty of the States parties to implement article 2 of the Convention against Torture, Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; and (d) second submission on draft general comment No. 32 in the Human Rights Committee on the right to equality before courts and tribunals and to a fair trial.

In 2008, ICJ submitted legal comments on draft general comments as follows: (a) draft general comment No. 21 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the right to participate in cultural life and draft general comment No. 20 on the principle of non-discrimination; and (b) draft general comment No. 33 of the Human Rights Committee on the obligations of States parties under the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Another contribution of ICJ to the treaty bodies during the period 2005 to 2008 concerned their institutional reforms. It conducted independent research and presented a reform report in 2008, aimed at ensuring equal implementation and standardized monitoring of all human rights obligations and increasing effectiveness, visibility and accessibility of the treaty bodies. The study was received with interest by various stakeholders, including those working within the treaty body system.

Since the creation of a dedicated programme on international economic relations in 2005, ICJ has been in constant contact and coordination with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the issue of

human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises. The organization has continuously provided legal and policy expertise and analysis to the Special Representative.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The Commission has carried out the following activities to implement the Millennium Development Goals:

Goal 8: developing a global partnership for development, and in relation to target 4, in cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, providing access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries. In 2008, ICJ made submissions and contributed to the draft guidelines for pharmaceutical companies in relation to access to medicines developed by the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.

D. Activities in support of global principles

Advocacy by ICJ in support of drafting and then the adoption of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has helped to reinforce the commitment of States to develop and ensure effective remedies for victims of violations of economic, social and cultural rights at both the domestic and the international levels. Once the Optional Protocol enters into force, it will help meet the needs of all persons in ensuring the realization of their economic, social and cultural rights, and may contribute to ending poverty and hunger, improving access to education, combating discrimination of women and improving child and maternal health.

In addition to the drafting and adoption of the international law instruments as described above, ICJ produced and published various practitioners' guides on issues such as independence and accountability of the judiciary, right to reparation, and impunity, which analysed the application of relevant international law instruments and referred to related jurisprudence and doctrine of the United Nations bodies and mechanisms.

4. International Press Institute (Special; 1993)

I. Introduction

The International Press Institute (IPI) is a global network of editors, media executives and leading journalists from over 115 countries. It is dedicated to the furtherance and safeguarding of press freedom, the protection of freedom of opinion and expression, the promotion of the free flow of news and information, and the improvement of the practices of journalism.

Freedom of expression and opinion as a fundamental human right, as stated in article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, has been furthered by IPI through its advocacy, the organization of events and press freedom missions and the publication of reports about press freedom violations and media developments around the globe. The South East Europe Media Organization (SEEMO) was founded in October 2000 and is an IPI affiliate.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

In January 2005, the IPI Director attended a meeting of over 25 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) at Vienna University to prepare the creation of a human rights monitoring group, which would promote human rights awareness among intergovernmental organizations based in Vienna, such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Monitoring Centre for Racism and Xenophobia, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

In June 2005, the IPI Deputy Director participated in the World Summit on the Information Society contributory conference, "ICT and Creativity", in Vienna. A member of the World Press Freedom Committee, who also took part in the meeting, reported on the results of the conference in a confidential report, "could 'quality control' become a new code word?"

In November 2005, an IPI representative participated in the World Summit on the Information Society held in Tunis.

In February 2007, the IPI Director took part in the conference entitled, "New media: the press freedom dimension", held at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris, where he moderated a panel session on "New media in new democracies". Organized by the World Press Freedom Committee, with the support of UNESCO and the Coordinating Committee of Press Freedom Organizations, which includes IPI, the conference examined how new media were expanding press freedom, and what repressive regimes were doing to restrict the free flow of information.

In March 2007, an IPI representative attended a seminar at UNESCO headquarters on "dialogue of cultures and civilizations: a bridge between human rights and moral values".

In June 2007, the IPI Director attended the seventh Global Forum on Reinventing Government, which was hosted by the United Nations at its headquarters in Vienna

and featured Heads of State, prime ministers and other eminent personalities and United Nations representatives. The theme was "Building trust in Government", and addressed the need for improvements in good governance.

In September 2007, the IPI Director and Deputy Director attended a special meeting in Paris for UNESCO-affiliated NGOs at the 177th session of the UNESCO Executive Board Committee on International Non-Governmental Organizations.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

In May 2005, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, spoke at the IPI World Congress in Nairobi about "Pluralism and democracy: the African experience".

UNESCO sponsored the 2005 IPI World Press Freedom Review, a country-by-country analysis of press freedom violations and media developments around the globe (one of the activities undertaken by IPI in support of internationally agreed development goals).

In February 2005, the IPI Director spoke at the international conference, "Media and good governance in the Arab world", organized by the Center for Defending Freedom of Journalists in Amman. At the opening session, the IPI Director analysed how the concept of good governance had been developed within the various United Nations organizations and stressed the criteria for good governance in its different contexts: global, national, regional and local, within institutions and within civil society.

In June 2006, the IPI Director joined a discussion with the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Communications and Public Information, organized by the Ambassador of Egypt to Austria. The issues discussed included tolerance, responsibility, limits to basic freedoms and the general dispute about disrespect towards culture, tradition and religion.

In June 2008, the IPI Open Forum, which took place during the 2008 IPI World Congress in Belgrade, bringing together some 400 editors, media executives and leading journalists from 62 countries, was dedicated to "The limits of tolerance on the sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights".

In November 2008, IPI invited a leading human rights lawyer to speak at the IPI Top Media Forum in Vienna about the state of freedom of expression worldwide and the role of the United Nations in protecting that right. The speech outlined historical and current challenges to freedom of expression worldwide and pinpointed the criminalization of defamation and overly broad interpretations of the right to privacy as major obstacles for the media.

Contribution to the United Nations by the International Press Institute in its role as adviser on issues related to media freedom

In November 2005, a meeting in Tunis the day after the World Summit on the Information Society, the Coordinating Committee of Press Freedom Organizations, of which IPI is a member, adopted a resolution which said that the Summit had failed to live up to its promise. The resolution also stated that the Committee had been critical from the start of the decision of the United Nations to hold a major summit meeting dealing with communications and freedom of information in a

country that did not honour its obligations in those fields, and that while many Tunisian democrats had argued that holding the Summit in Tunis would present an opportunity to make their society more open, that hope had been dashed by the Tunisian authorities.

In February 2006, IPI expressed deep concern about the apparent attempt by the Organization of the Islamic Conference to give the new United Nations Human Rights Council the power to prevent instances of intolerance, discrimination, incitement of hatred and violence arising from any actions against religion. That legal initiative was perceived by IPI as an attempt to curb the freedom of the media and stated that, at the international level, there were already sufficient legal protections for freedom of the press and religion. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights sets out legal provisions safeguarding not only freedom of the press (article 19), but also religion (article 18).

In May 2006, IPI expressed concern about the refusal of the United Nations to grant accreditation to journalists from Taiwan Province of China. IPI was informed that the United Nations Office at Geneva refused to grant Taiwanese journalists media accreditation to cover the fifty-ninth World Health Assembly. This was the third year in a row that the United Nations refused to give accreditation to Taiwanese journalists to cover the Assembly.

In September 2006, in a press release, IPI expressed concern over the increasing use of phrases calling for the prevention of the "defamation of religions" in documents issued by the United Nations, saying that the growing acceptance of the phrase at the international level had worrying implications for freedom of the media, as it could provide suitable legal cover and justification for several countries wishing to introduce fresh blasphemy laws; if that were to happen, the media would find it increasingly difficult to comment upon religious principles, religious practices and even religious leaders.

In January 2007, IPI appealed to then incoming United Nations Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, to remind the Government of Tunisia of its international obligations to respect human rights, in particular in view of Tunisia's hosting of the United Nations-sponsored World Summit on the Information Society. The previous Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, had stated that the holding of the Summit in Tunisia offered a good opportunity for the Government of Tunisia to address various human rights concerns, including those related to freedom of opinion and expression. More than one year after the Summit the Government had clearly failed to do this.

In October 2007, IPI and other members of the Burma Action Group called on United Nations representatives to include concern for Burmese journalists on the agenda of their mission to Myanmar.

In October 2007, in a letter to the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, IPI and other members of the Burma Action Group expressed their concern over the death of journalists in the recent crackdown, arrest and continued detention of members of the Burmese media, the reported suspension of private newspapers in Yangon, and the Government's cutting of access to the Internet.

In June 2008, IPI and the other members of the Coordinating Committee of Press Freedom Organizations expressed concern regarding a growing tendency among international and regional organizations to justify curtailing freedom of expression

in the name of avoiding offence to religions. Emphasizing that the very narrow permissible limitations on speech, such as those embodied in civil defamation laws aiming to protect the reputations of individuals, were never intended to shield religions as a whole from criticism, IPI highlighted the developments described below as part of this trend.

In March 2007, the Human Rights Council passed resolution 4/9 entitled "Combating defamation of religions". The resolution, which voices concern about the defamation of all religions, provides that the right to freedom of expression may be subject to limitations if "necessary for respect of the rights or reputations of others", and for the "protection" of "respect for religions and beliefs". A similar resolution was subsequently adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December 2007 (resolution 62/154).

On 12 February 2008, the League of Arab States adopted a Charter on principles for organizing satellite radio and television broadcasting in the Arab world, which adopted a similar approach, stipulating that the targeted broadcasters should avoid coverage that could damage social harmony or traditional values, or that does not conform to Arab society's religious and ethical values. It also prohibits coverage that calls into question God and monotheistic religions.

In March 2008, the Organization of the Islamic Conference amended its Charter, adding a provision identifying as one of its objectives "to combat defamation of Islam".

The Human Rights Council, also in March 2008, passed a resolution, extending the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, primarily charged with identifying violations of these rights. The Rapporteur must now also report on instances of their abuse, where expression constitutes acts of racial or religious discrimination, adding a prosecutorial element to the established mandate of the protector of freedom of expression.

IPI noted that efforts to couch the issue as a conflict between the right to expression and the right to practise one's religion without interference or discrimination are similarly misplaced, as one does not negate the other. It therefore called on the United Nations to put an end to this erosion of the right to freedom of expression.

5. International Union of Socialist Youth (Special; 1993)

I. Introduction

Aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action: International Union of Socialist Youth (IUSY) is a global non-governmental organization (NGO) made up of 149 socialist, social democratic and labour youth organizations from more than 114 countries worldwide. The Union is an independent, autonomous organization, basing its activities on the promotion of socialist and social-democratic principles and working in close cooperation with Young European Socialists (ECOSY), Socialist International, Socialist International Women and trade unions, as well as in the framework of social movements and the Global Progressive Forum. As the largest youth organization in the world, IUSY is actively working to tackle the roots of problems directly and explore the paths towards lasting and viable solutions for the future.

IUSY stands for freedom and human rights, social justice and equality at all levels in society and in all aspects of life and against any form of discrimination, for democracy and against any form of totalitarianism, authoritarianism, populism and dictatorship, and for the right to self-determination, liberty and freedom of expression for all peoples, universal solidarity and political solutions to problems.

In the period 2002 to 2006, there have been changes in geographical scope; the IUSY African committee has grown and become significantly more active. As a result, two subregional cooperation platforms emerged starting from 2005 in western and eastern Africa. Positive experiences have also arisen in the Balkans and the Black Sea area, where organizations from countries of geographic, historical, cultural or linguistic proximity are dedicated to proposing solutions to issues of common political interest. In addition, organizations in the Caribbean region are in the process of shaping a similar platform initiated in 2007. As a result of these changes, the advocacy potential and organizational structure of IUSY has been significantly strengthened.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The Union has not been able to participate in the meetings of the Economic and Social Council because of scarce funds. The Union has, however, taken part in some of the other major conferences and meetings. In 2005, consultative meetings were held with youth organizations to review the World Programme of Action for Youth, and IUSY participated in the consultative meetings to contribute to the review of the Programme of Action by the General Assembly. The Union also participated in the first Forum of the Alliance of Civilizations in Madrid in January 2008.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

The Union participated in the sixty-first and sixty-second sessions of the Commission on Human Rights, in 2005 and in 2006, represented by its member organizations the Tibetan Youth Congress, and the Unión de Juventud de Saguia

el-Hamra y Río de Oro/Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y Río de Oro.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 7: At the XXVI Congress in February 2006, in Esbjerg, Denmark, the Union adopted a position paper on sustainable development. The document, shaping its answers and proposals to the challenges of meeting the needs arising from global development, above all industrial and economic development, appears on the IUSY website and is used as a basis for advocacy by IUSY member organizations. The document takes into consideration the experiences and needs of youth organizations and activist groups worldwide, thus presenting a holistic approach to the Union's contribution to the struggle for worldwide environmental stability.

Goal 5, target 2: The IUSY Feminist Working Group organized a global meeting in connection with the IUSY World Festival 2006 in Alicante, Spain, aimed at mapping the situation concerning access to reproductive health from the point of view of youth activists all over the world and coming up with a strategy, which is still being developed, for advocating for universal access to reproductive health. Between 2005 and 2007, IUSY ran several campaigns that both followed the Union's principles and contributed to the fulfilment of some of the Millennium Development Goals.

Goal 6, targets 1 and 2: The Campaign "Fight AIDS, not people with AIDS", designed in cooperation with the Feminist and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Working Groups of the African Committee, aiming at promotion of practices for protection against the infection as well as advocacy for equal treatment (in the first place institutional, in the health-care system, etc.) of infected people.

Goal 8, target 2: The material for the Campaign "Fair trade now!" running mainly in 2005, was published on the IUSY website and distributed on a CD-ROM for organizations to translate and use for campaigning.

D. Activities in support of global principles

In the period 2005 to 2007, IUSY organized two campaigns at the global level: (a) Campaign "Home is where?" on the issue of refugees and rights of refugees; and (b) Campaign "Not for sale!", a worldwide campaign against trafficking in women.

At the European Union African Youth Summit (Lisbon, December, 2007), IUSY participated with a delegation consisting of representatives of youth organizations from African and European Union countries.

6. National Board of Catholic Women of England and Wales (Special; 2001)

I. Introduction

The National Board of Catholic Women of England and Wales (NBCW) is a forum for Catholic women to share their views and concerns. It actively promotes the presence, participation and responsibilities of Catholic women in the Church and in society. It works nationally and internationally, to challenge discrimination and promote the rights of women. It works ecumenically, with women of other faiths and with secular groups.

While the aims and objectives of the National Board of Catholic Women of England and Wales remain unchanged, in 2006 the Board affiliated with Andante, an alliance of Catholic women's organizations from 12 countries in Europe. This alliance of organizations representing over 1.5 million Catholic women, enables the dissemination of information and the coordination of action between the member organizations. The aims of the alliance are to work for the just participation of women in society and in church, and for the common good of all people.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

As a member organization of the Women of Faith Coalition, the Board participated in a seminar on "Protecting the girl child" held in London in February 2007. The objective of the seminar was to draw attention to the fifty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women and its theme, "Elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against the girl child".

Representatives of the Board attended a preparatory meeting, organized by the Women's National Commission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in London in February 2008 for United Kingdom women's non-governmental organizations, in preparation for the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-second session. Issues discussed at the meeting were financing for gender equality and the empowerment of women and women's equal participation in conflict prevention, management and resolution.

In December 2008, the Board, in partnership with Caritas International submitted a written statement for the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-third session on the theme of equal responsibilities for caregiving in the context of HIV/AIDS.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

The Board contributed to the production of a shadow report by the Women's National Commission in preparation for the forty-first session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

"Catholic Omnibus" was distributed to Catholic women throughout the United Kingdom, with many articles about the Millennium Development Goals and their implementation. In 2006, it urged organizations to work towards achieving the Goals and lifting women out of the cycle of poverty and deprivation, pointing out that there were only 10 years left for the Goals to be achieved. In 2006, the Omnibus contained an article about the importance of clean water for all and the dangers of water privatization, emphasizing the need for women in the United Kingdom to be aware of the scarcity of water in some developing countries. In 2007, it contained an article on the Millennium Development Goals calling for women to join the campaign to call on world leaders for more and better aid, stating "We want health care, education, water and sanitation for all".

Since 2004, the Board has been a member of the Trade Justice Movement, a coalition of NGOs in the United Kingdom which campaigns for improvements in trade rules for the benefit of developing countries and ran the "Make poverty history" campaign in 2005. Throughout 2005, the Board encouraged all members to raise awareness of global poverty and to promote the Millennium Development Goals. Representatives of the Board attended a rally of 250,000 people in Edinburgh at the time of the G-8 summit in Gleneagles in July 2005, demanding debt cancellation, more and better aid and trade justice. The Board submitted a public statement to the Heads of Government at the G-8 meeting in Germany in June 2007, pointing out that it was women and children who bore the brunt of poverty, and reminding them that many countries had not fulfilled the pledges made at the Gleneagles Summit in 2005.

Representatives of the organization attended the following meetings: A meeting on women development and peace was organized by the Holy See in Rome in October 2005 to mark the tenth anniversary of the fourth World Conference on Women. At a meeting in London in September 2006, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, spoke on the help needed for women asylum-seekers in Europe. The General Assembly of the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations in 2006 was held on the theme "Women Peacemakers: United in Faith and Action" and included a discussion on the Millennium Development Goals. At the European Assembly of the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, in September 2008 in Verona, Italy, the theme was setting women free from trafficking.

United Nations E/C.2/2010/2/Add.52

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
18 March 2010
English
Original: French

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
2010 regular session
26 May-4 June 2010

Quadrennial reports for the period 2005-2008 submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council through the Secretary General pursuant to Council resolution 1996/31

Note by the Secretary-General

Contents

		Page
1.	Action Internationale pour la Paix et le Développement dans la région des Grands Lacs	2
2.	Comité National d'Action pour les Droits de l'Enfant et de la Femme	3
3.	Mouvement pour l'Abolition de la Prostitution et de la Pornographie et de toutes formes de violences sexuelles et discriminations sexistes	4
4.	Organisation Tunisienne pour l'Éducation et la Famille	8
5.	WebForce International	9

10-28375X (E) 190510

1. Action Internationale pour la Paix et le Développement dans la région des Grands Lacs (AIPD-GL)

(Special, 2005)

I. Introduction

AIPD-GL is a member of the platform of Swiss non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in the Great Lakes region with the Development and Cooperation Directorate, the Coordination of African Human Rights NGOs (CONGAF), and Diaspora africaine pour la société de l'information (DAPSI). AIPD-GL is also a partner of a Netherlands foundation, the World Initiative for Orphans (WIO). AIPD-GL's mission is to identify ways and means of reconciling the requirements of peace and development in order to improve living conditions for the people of the Great Lakes region.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies

(a) World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), Tunis, Tunisia, November 2005. AIPD-GL attended WSIS, organizing a workshop on information and communication technologies as a factor for peace and the integration of child soldiers in Africa. (b) Participated in the fiftieth and fifty-second sessions of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, New York, 27 February-10 March 2006 and 25 February-7 March 2008, and organized two workshops relating to the Millennium Development Goals. (c) Participated in a thematic dialogue organized by the Danish Institute for Human Rights on the occasion of a session of the Human Rights Council on 21 March 2007. Themes: "The role of national human rights institutions in the prevention of torture: challenges and opportunities" and "The human rights situation in Africa: successes, tragedies and lessons learned." AIPD-GL joined forces with Mr Pacéré, the Human Rights Council's independent expert, to organize a workshop on armed conflicts and human rights violations in Africa. (d) Delegation sent to Tunis to initiate a partnership with Tunisian civil society on reducing the digital divide. (e) On 10 October 2008, AIPD-GL was invited to participate in a workshop organized by the Norwegian Council for Refugees on the theme of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region, which came into force in June 2008. (f) Statement by AIPD-GL at the eighth special session of the Human Rights Council, held on 28 November 2008 in Geneva, for the application of international humanitarian law with a view to protecting civilians from armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

Socio-economic activities for development: Project featuring the establishment of a pilot centre in the DRC for the effective reintegration of child soldiers and street children into a socio-educational and socio-economic environment through skills training and the use of information and communication technologies, in cooperation

with the International Telecommunications Union in Geneva and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. (a) AIPD-GL approached the Economic and Social Council and participated in the Info-poverty World Conference, presenting proposals for combating poverty and hunger. (b) International conference of international development agencies held in Geneva in May, 2006, on the theme, "How to overcome obstacles to attainment of the goals of the Millennium Declaration?" (c) AIPD-GL became a signatory to a project with Swiss Great Lakes NGOs, in partnership with the Development and Cooperation Directorate of the federal Department of Foreign Affairs, on 9 April 2008.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education. AIPD-GL is working with its partners to eradicate functional illiteracy by 2015. (a) On 25 August 2006, the Rotary Club of Brie-Pontault in France ("Les Portes de la Brie") sent us a tonne of cartons containing books and school supplies for the primary and secondary schools in Dimbelenge in the DRC's Western Kasai Province, as a means of combating functional illiteracy. (b) In partnership with the International Telecommunications Union, AIPD-GL is implementing a pilot project in Kinshasa, DRC, aimed at the reintegration of child soldiers.

Activities in support of global principles

AIPD-GL participated in the African Union Conference with African NGOs (Paris, 11-12 September 2007) for development in Africa.

Publication in 2005 of a White Paper entitled "Combating violence against women and children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo."

2. Comité National d'Action pour les Droits de l'Enfant et de la Femme

(Special, 1998)

I. Introduction

Le Comité national d'action pour les droits de l'enfant et de la femme is a Cameroonian non-governmental organization that was established on 13 January 1992 and is officially recognized by the Ministry of Youth and Sports. Its objective is to cooperate with the United Nations to uphold the rights of all children to life, well-being, information and education, and to promote the full and complete integration of women into the development process through action to increase their productivity and income, improve their health, and protect their rights to information and continuing education. The organization's mission is to undertake initiatives contributing to the implementation and monitoring of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. In pursuit of these objectives, the Comité national publicizes these two Conventions and subsequent documents throughout the country and at local, national, subregional, regional and international meetings

in which it participates, and it also tracks all areas of discrimination against women and children, conducting an in-depth investigation into the origins and socio-economic and cultural implications of that phenomenon. It contributes to conflict resolution.

2006: In March, the President and founder of the Comité national made a statement at the fiftieth session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, asking the Group of Seven, the Group of Eight and the friends of Africa and Cameroon to cancel unconditionally the debts of the poor countries, Africa, and Cameroon.

Following the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, the Comité national was invited to participate in the subregional workshop on the role of civil society in the implementation of the Durban Programme of Action.

29-30 June: The Comité national was invited to attend the Civil Society Forum on Employment and Decent Work, held in Geneva. The Comité national was also invited to participate in the Economic and Social Council's High Level Segment held on that occasion.

2007: (a) 28 March: the Comité national mobilized, trained and encouraged women to stand as candidates at municipal and legislative elections; (b) 9 September: the Comité national participated in a regional workshop on HIV/AIDS and nutrition, organized by the Cameroon office of the World Food Programme.

2008: (a) 17-18 September: the Comité national was invited to the Africa Regional Preparatory Workshop for the 48th session of the International Conference on Education; (b) 8 December: the Comité national prepared to mark the 61st anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (10 December).

3. Mouvement pour l'Abolition de la Prostitution et de la Pornographie et de toutes formes de violences sexuelles et discriminations sexistes (MAPP)

(Special, 2001)

I. Introduction

The organization's purpose is to work against any tendency for the objectization of women, men and children, sexual and sexist violence, and the marketing of the human body to be regarded as unremarkable phenomena, and to oppose all gender-related discrimination and all forms of sexual and/or sexist violence against all persons based on their gender. All its actions are aimed at heightening awareness in public opinion, changing habits of thought through the use of all available contemporary media, conducting and publishing research on these issues, and raising them at national and international meetings.

Significant changes in the organization: The 2008 general meeting decided that the organization's headquarters should be moved to Norway. It was felt that Norwegian policies and the team's location in Norway would provide a more

suitable base for action on behalf of equality between women and men, action against sexist and sexual violence, trafficking, prostitution and pornography, and mobilization for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). Moreover, MAPP has developed contacts in the Middle East, mainly in Jordan, where it has representatives who facilitate activities with Jordanian, Iraqi, Lebanese and Palestinian women. The document collection and partnerships entered into in France or from our former headquarters in France have been taken over by an association known as Femmes solidaires.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

2005: MAPP participated in the forty-ninth session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women in March, joined forces with the Coalition Against Trafficking in women to organize round table discussions, and made statements in European Women's Lobby workshops, and its President was designated by French NGOs to join the official French delegation. MAPP also participated in the work of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva and was received by Ms. Sigma Huda, the Special Rapporteur on the fundamental rights of victims of human trafficking, especially women and children, the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, and the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.

2006: MAPP participated in the opening of the new Human Rights Council, a meeting of the Security Council on resolution 1325 (2000), the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, and the fiftieth session of the session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women. It made a statement at the second session of the Human Rights Council in September on the report of the Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, and met with her on that occasion.

2007: MAPP participated in the fifty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women, the Human Rights Council, and the initial meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the Durban Review Conference, joined with the Ligue internationale contre le racisme et l'antisémitisme in making an oral statement in September 2007, and participated in the Commemorative High-Level Plenary Meeting on "A World Fit for Children + 5", which was organized on the occasion of the General Assembly in December 2007.

2008: MAPP continued to track the work of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Human Rights Council. It brought representatives of Norway, France, Iraq and Jordan to the eighth session of the Human Rights Council. It contributed particularly actively to the work of the Preparatory Committee for the Durban Review Conference.

Cooperation with specialized agencies

As long ago as 1999, MAPP had been following the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in connection with the drafting of the Palermo

Convention and its protocol on trafficking in persons. Accordingly, it participated in the Forum of the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking, held in Vienna in February 2008, which was attended by women representatives from Norway, France and Jordan.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals: MAPP participated in meetings of the Millennium NGO Forum in New York in 2000. However, it has been unable to develop specific activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals, apart from a visit to Madagascar in September 2008 to make contact with teachers who were working to promote children's rights and education. The issues with which MAPP is concerned, namely trafficking in persons, prostitution and gender equality are directly or indirectly related to the problems of poverty and develoment.

Other activities

2005: MAPP continued its study on sexism in publications for children. The project director participated at various conferences in France and elsewhere in Europe, in most cases in partnership with the University of Lille, and has launched another project of the same kind on sexism in school textbooks. MAPP has stepped up the activities it conducts in partnership with networks of women journalists in the Balkans and elsewhere in Europe (especially the Network of Women Journalists in Albania and the Comición para la investigación de malos tratos a mujeres in Spain); members went to Tirana, Albania in May 2005 to organize a prevention operation, and attended a number of conferences in Spain under the auspices of the Office of the Mayor of Madrid. MAPP has begun to work with organizations in the Baltic countries in an effort to prevent trafficking in women, including in particular the ENUT organization in Estonia, the Women's Issues Information Centre in Lithuania, and the Marta Resource Centre for Women in Latvia. A MAPP representative visited all three of those countries in September 2005 to lay the groundwork for the project. A MAPP representative also went to Georgia in that month, and there was introduced to local associations dedicated to the protection of women; she was also able to meet Georgian journalists and parliamentarians. In addition, MAPP was invited to represent Europe at a conference on prostitution and trafficking in women held in Seoul, South Korea, again in September 2005; the conference was organized by the Association of Korean Women. In October, MAPP was invited to Norway by the Centre for Gender Equality to present its study on the links among pornography, trafficking, prostitution and sexism.

MAPP also participated regularly in an expert capacity in meetings of the European Women's Lobby in Brussels. Similarly, it continued to work in partnership with the Association des femmes de l'Europe méridionale and various organizations in France, including in particular la Fondation Scelles, the Mouvement du Nid, Coordination française pour le lobby européen des femmes, Collectif National pour les droits des femmes, and the Centre National des droits des femmes et des familles. MAPP supplied input during the drafting of the Council of Europe Convention on action against trafficking in human beings, commonly known as the Warsaw Convention.

2006: MAPP continued to work uninterruptedly with its European partners in Albania, Spain, the Baltic countries and Georgia, and also French European and international associations, as described above for the year 2005. It also continued its research on publications for children. In addition, it co-organized a conference

in partnership with the Office of the Mayor of Paris in September. MAPP sent another delegation to Albania in that month, where the members met with various parliamentary representatives and ministers, and in October a delegation went to Spain to attend a conference organized by the Office of the Mayor of Madrid on trafficking in women.

MAPP reinforced its links with the Iroko Association in Italy, and for the first time sent representatives to the Republic of Moldova to establish relations with an organization that works on behalf of women in contemporary society, which has repatriated more than 80 women victims of trafficking. In June, MAPP sent a delegation to Bulgaria with the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women.

MAPP provided coordination in France and throughout Europe for the "Buying sex is not a sport" campaign organized by the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women on the occasion of the World Cup soccer championship in Germany. It took advantage of the opportunity to establish relations with other organizations, including in particular Femmes solidaires and the World March of Women, with which MAPP organized a number of demonstrations. The President was interviewed by numerous French and European press, television and radio journalists on that occasion. MAPP also forged links with the European Feminist Initiative for Another Europe, and participated in conferences and meetings organized under the auspices of the Île-de-France Regional Council and the Seine-Saint-Denis Observatory on Violence against Women. Lastly, MAPP worked in partnership with the Jean Jaurès Foundation, la Coordination française pour le lobby européen des femmes, and an association known as Regards de femmes.

2007: MAPP pursued and augmented its actions in France, throughout Europe and internationally with its various partners. It completed its study on children's publications. In March 2007, MAPP, in its capacity as an expert on trafficking, made a statement at the Rennes international film festival, and advocated action against violence at the Centre national d'information sur les droits des femmes et des familles in Rouen and elsewhere in the Normandy region. MAPP continued to carry on its work with new Middle Eastern representatives, including in particular some from Jordan and Iraq. In June, a delegation went to Romania to meet with Caritas. In July, MAPP organized an international seminar on trafficking, held in Peipin, in the Department of Alpes-de-Haute-Provence in France, which was attended by representatives from Albania, France, Italy, Norway, the Philippines, Spain and the United States.

2008: As in previous years, MAPP pursued its international networking activities, but did little travelling, apart from trips organized by the United Nations; the move to Norway was very costly in terms of the organization's human and financial resources.

4. Organisation Tunisienne pour l'Education et la Famille (OTEF)

(Special, 1997)

I. Introduction

Objectives and aims of the organization and scope of its activities: The Organisation Tunisienne pour l'Education et la Famille (OTEF) is a national not-for-profit organization that works for adequate education and family solidarity in step with changing times and changing patterns of behaviour. It implements its programmes both in the framework of national social policies and having regard to the Millennium Development Goals, including Goal 2 (Achieve universal primary education) and, secondarily, Goal 3 (Promote gender equality and empower women). Its action is guided by the United Nations watchword, "Think globally, act locally" and that of UNESCO, "Education for all". Its range of activities extends from social mediation to social assistance, action to promote awareness of children's rights, and support for preschool- and school-aged children from disadvantaged families.

II. OTEF's contribution to the work of the United Nations

In this context, OTEF has actively participated in various national and regional conferences on education and the knowledge society, new information and communication technologies, and the enhancement of families' capacities. It has organized dozens of local and national training workshops, conferences and seminars dealing with various aspects of education and family problems throughout the country.

In addition, OTEF participated in a regional conference on the Arab family and globalization which was held in Sharja, in the United Arab Emirates, in 2008.

Furthermore, OTEF is continuing to diversify its services on behalf of families by establishing units dealing with family mediation, preparation for conjugal life, parent education, and family cultural and recreational activities.

In the exceptional context of recent years, OTEF has mobilized in support of national health campaigns directed at avian influenza and influenza A(H1N1), and also the national anti-smoking campaign, as part of its ongoing effort to contribute to the protection of families and young persons.

OTEF has continued to publish and distribute its bimonthly magazine, *Echos de la Famille*, and has taken part in dozens of radio and television discussions on the family and education. It has also consolidated its network of university residences and provided financial support for school-aged children with disabilities. In addition, the organization has continued to support the national adult education programme, which is designed to combat illiteracy, by holding classes, organizing socio-cultural acitvities and working to motivate learners.

OTEF has thus spared no effort in contributing to the development work done by the United Nations, disseminating education for all through its 50 basic and secondary educational institutions throughout the country. Over 7,000

disadvantaged pupils have been helped, yet again, through the organization's services.

OTEF has continued to run its seven integrated educational complexes, from kindergarten to secondary school, and its 20 university residences, seven family residences and 30 kindergartens.

In addition to its own activities, OTEF works in partnership with the public education system in an effort to improve educational quality, address all forms of learning difficulties, and ensure equal opportunity for all, in line with the goals of the Dakar World Education Forum.

During the period under review, OTEF was again unable to participate in United Nations conferences or the work of the Economic and Social Council for want of financial resources. However, it unflaggingly pursued its activities and its communication and education campaigns on behalf of United Nations values and conferences, just as it did during the previous four-year reporting period.

5. WebForce International - WFI

(Special, 2001

I. Introduction

Aims and purposes of organization. WebForce International is a Swiss NGO that is very active in the field of communications and telecommunications.

Any change that may have had a significant impact on the organization's vision, orientation and/or the scope of its work: WebForce International has reoriented its activities since 2004, for the simple reason that reconditioning scrapped computers can no longer be considered an acceptable practice from either a humanitarian or an environmental standpoint, for recycling them is much more costly than installing a light client or netbook network. We have worked extensively with the International Telecommunications Union, of which we became a member (in the development sector) in May 2007. This activity also extends to Internet governance as a member of ICANN, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (the Non-commercial Users Constituency (NCUC) home for civil society in ICANN).

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

WebForce International devoted so much time to the World Summit on the Information Society that unfortunately it did not have the financial resources to attend other meetings. The establishment of our cooperation network for NGO teleworking has offset our problems to some extent.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

International Telecommunications Union, 2007: (a) "World Information Society Day", Geneva, 15-17 May; (b) Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the ITU on "ICTs for disaster management: saving lives", Geneva, 10 December 2007 (http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/emergencytelecoms/events/global_forum/partnershipstyle2.html)

2008: (a) Meeting of the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) in Geneva, in February; (b) Cluster of WSIS in Geneva, in May. For further information about these activities, see the following web pages: http://www.itu.int/wsis/c2/docs/2008-May-19/mdocs/WebForce_WSIS_2008_Cluster_EN.pdf and http://www.itu.int/wsis/c2/docs/2008-May-19/mdocs/ALC2C4C6-3-11-Note-Facilitation-Process.pdf

Activities undertaken by the organization that support the Millennium Development Goals

WebForce International submitted its projects relating to universal access to the ITU, the Global Alliance for ICT and Development (GAID) and the Internet Governance Forum (IGF).

For further information about our projects, see the following web pages: http://www.itu.int/wsis/stocktaking/plugin/documents.asp?project=1211039129&lang=en,

http://www.itu.int/wsis/stocktaking/plugin/documents.asp?project=1211040092&lang=en

and

http://www.itu.int/wsis/stocktaking/plugin/documents.asp?project=1211041487&lang=en.

Our CODETIC project (Consortium for equitable development of information and communication technologies) is aimed at establishing an open, world-wide consortium that is oriented toward quantifiable results to promote real sustainable development as defined in the Millennium Declaration and the WSIS recommendations. For further information about this project, see the web page http://www.itu.int/wsis/stocktaking/scripts/documents.asp?project=1194356151&lang=en.

Cooperation with the Governments of various countries

People's Republic of China: WebForce International met with representatives of the Government and the private Teda-Landun Group, with the collaboration of the ITU, in Geneva. The meeting was also attended by H.E. Li Baodong, the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations in Geneva, H.E. Michel Peissik, a former Ambassador of France, now an advisor to WebForce, and Dr. Houlin Zao, the ITU Deputy Secretary-General.

Republic of Cuba: In 2008, following the last hurricane, which had damaged Cuba's communication system, WFI and some private-sector partners approached the Government with a proposal for a project consisting of the construction of a

hurricane-resistant, low-cost microwave network. The proposal was submitted to Mr. Jorge A. Ferrer Rodriguez, Minister-Counsellor with the Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office in Geneva.

Republic of the Congo: Proposal for a microwave network, currently under negotiation.

Tunisia: Various cultural projects and technical proposals, during and after WSIS. Presentation of a new generation e-book for schools and universities, including open-source software, a VoIP platform and virtualization software. All the above are part of a WebForce project entitled "Synapse learning and virtualization. ICTs serving education, education serving people", which was developed between 2006 and 2009 with input from a number of universities and the private sector. Concurrently, installation of local and remote servers. The project is being considered by Mr. Hatem Ben Salem, the Tunisian Minister of Education. A number of ministers from other countries are also considering the project.

Comoros: Same project as the above; it is under consideration by Dr. Abdourahim Said Bakar, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications.

Other comments: 2006 was a difficult year: our organization was unable to attend many United Nations meetings, as all our representatives are volunteers. The full impact of the massive financial effort we had undertaken during the period 2000-2005 in order to take part in the WSIS conference was felt in 2006. Accordingly, WebForce reinforced its network by working via the Internet, and in that way was able to consolidate its activities by offering telework, teleconferencing, teleinterpreting and telehealth projects, and also preparing our 2010 membership campaign.